The People's Press.

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Texas has the largest State House and the biggest school fund in America.

Russia proposes to build a railway to her European lines to the Pacific ocean.

The largest railroad system in the world is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which operates about 8000 miles of road.

There is more insanity in California in proportion to population, says *Texas Siftings*, than in any other State in the Union.

Valuable documents relating to Maryland's colonial history have been recovered in England and will be sent to Baltimore.

The cause of the cold weather hanging on so late last spring is laid to the number of ice-bergs drifting down from the Arctic regions.

The London *Medical Times* thinks that the treatment of snake bite by putting powder on the wound and touching it with a mat is may be thought rough, but it is often successful.

Glasgow will soon be the second city of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Its boundaries are to be extended so as to include a number of populous suburban towns, and it is estimated that it will then have a population of nearly one million.

Shortsight dness in California is attributed by some physicians to the absence of color in that country, the prevailing tint being dull brown or drab. In the land of perpetual sunshine white houses and white concrete sidewalks are said to be most injurious to the sight.

The deep sea soundings which have recently been made in the Atlantic under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, proved that at a depth of over three miles beneath the surface of the ocean exists animal life possessing both variety and vigor. The ocean's bed is one of the most remarkable pieces of furniture on the globe.

A gentlemen in South Africa has sent to London the back of the case of the watch formerly belonging to the Prince Imperial, of France, who met so tragic a death in the Dark Continent. It is slightly battered and bears the crown and his monogram. A gentleman bought it of a Zulu. The watch was made in Paris for the Empress Eugenie as a present for her son.

There is no better soil or climate in the world for raising coffee and sugar, asserts the *Farm, Field and Stockman*, than that of Mexico. With a little importation of improved machinery, an extension of the railway system and improved transportation in general and a considerable infusion of Yankee enterprise and energy, Mexico might supply this continent with both sugar and coffee.

Explosives more powerful than dynamite are constantly being discovered. Melanite and lyddite are among the latest of these, and now it is announced, by the New York *World*, that another more potent than any heretofore perfected has been made by a Russian chemist. Gunpowder is gradually taking its place as an old-fashioned and comparatively harmless agent of destruction.

Another ocean greyhound has beaten the record. The big Etruria arrived at New York, having practically sailed from Queenstown in six days, her time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook being six days, two hours and twenty-six minutes. She plunged through the fog for three days at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but fortunately no sailing vessel or stray iceberg happened across her track.

"New York and Chicago," says the *Herald*, of the former city, "can both be held up as marvels in their growth of population. According to the thirteenth annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago contains now about 900,000 souls as against 4853 in 1810. In 1810 the population of New York City was 96,373; at present it is the neighborhood of 1,500,000. Both New York and Chicago are admirably situated for a steady increase of population—our harbor being one of the finest in the whole world, and as to Chicago, Lippincott's Gazetteer puts it correctly in stating that 'one of the principal causes of the prosperity and growth of the city (of Chicago) is its position at the head of the great chain of lakes, which form the greatest medium of international navigation in the world.'"

A comparatively new and very peculiar society, which is not recorded in the national list of associations, known as the Shut In Society, has just been discovered by the Atlanta *Constitution*. This singular organization consists of about 1800 members who are scattered throughout the world, never hold meetings, never see each other, but are acquainted only by correspondence and an exchange of photographs. It consists for the most part of invalids who have been confined to their rooms for the greater part of their lives, hence the peculiar name. The society was organized in August 1885, by some charitable persons who love to see the helpless happy. They exchange letters of sympathy, and all, confined as they are, work together for the happiness of the others. Such an organization should prosper, as it has no expenses, and adds infinitely to the comfort, joy and happiness of the invalids.

FRIENDS.

Oh, give me friends!
Though other wants may wear my life away,
Though all the days seem cold and dark and gray,
I shall not question that which fortune sends
If round me press a host of kindly friends.

I ask not wealth,
Nor from the ever open hand of Fate
I crave no robe of grace, nor place of state,
For in the hope which fickle longing lends
I seek no gift of fate, but countless friends.

And thus through life,
Though round me falls the shadow and the care
Of bitter sorrows that I scarce can bear,
I shall not heed them if my faith but rends
The mist that shrouds me from my host of friends.

—*Madelon Grantley.*

EM'LINE'S SURRENDER.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

The early rains had supplemented the thawing of the February snows upon the big mountains, and the three forks of the Citico River thundered down the wild gorges of the Unakas with an increasing power that cheered the spirits of the loggers in Eagle's Basin.

A tall young mountaineer, with flowing hair tossed roughly back, stood playfully holding a struggling girl over the verge of the precipice called the Buzzard Roost, that towered over a whirl of waters surging through the gorge at the lower side of the basin. The girl was robust and muscular, yet this son of anak held her easily with one hand, while he saucily shook a finger of the other as he said laughingly:

"Ef you 'lows ter fool me ez ye hev some of the yuther boys in the basin, you've jist gone 'nd treed the wrong coon. Hit air a fact, Em'line."

"You, Curt Cable!" she screamed, for she was more alarmed than her rude admirer thought her; "turn me loose—turn me loose, I say!"

"My, Em'line, if I turns ye loose, ye'll fall, shore."

He still held her, as gently as he could, while she clung to his extended arm, her usually ruddy face now pale with anger and fear. At length, with a laugh, he pulled her toward him, half embracing her with one arm. But, as she felt herself rudely pressed, she struck him a stinging blow on the face and released herself with a supreme effort, then sank down with her hands over her face, sobbing violently. Though the blow must have hurt, he smiled good humoredly, bent over her and said:

"Thar now, Em'line, tit fer tat. You've paid me back; now I want ter know ef you really air tryin' to sarve me like ye do the rest of the boys ez makes out like they wants ter marry ye. Ye know I love ye, Em'line. I've be'n a courtin' of ye monster time,' an I're jest erbligd ter hev a answer."

As he spoke, she crushed back the sobs, and now looked up with red eys, angrily flaming.

"Hev ye." I—I'd see you in yore grave afore I'd marry ye, after the way you've treated me."

"Why, Em'line——"

"Don't ye Em'line me nary bit more. Thar's no endurin' of ye, 'nd from this yer day on, I wants ye ter keep ter yerself 'nd lemme erlone. Ef some yuther boys wants ter talk ter me taint mary bizness o' yourn, Curt Cable."

She rose and confronted him—a breathing statue of feminine resentment—a Katharine in homespun, crushing this would-be Petruchio. As he slowly comprehended her meaning his smile melted into an expression of sadness, as he replied:

"That's all right, Em'line. You kin let on jist ez much ez you pleases; but I knows that you know how much I've loved ye, 'nd waited for ye; and ef yore agoin' ter let my foolin 'nd glabbin' change ye, I'll b'lieve what the boys sez of ye air true. You don't keer fur nuthin cep'n ter make fools on us, but after this ye caint hev yore way long o' me, Em Rymer, for I'm done with ye."

Em'line stood motionless while the hot flush of anger slowly receded before a pallor of after-rising dismay at the result of her words. The lashing of the torrent below fell shiveringly upon her ear, like an audible echo of coming trouble. The whistle of a mocking bird singing from the fox grape vines over the foaming abyss, sounded like a rasping counter irritant to the thunders below. Yet overhead, through the March air and sunshine, the clear sky basked in the most restful and soothing of colors. Receding from the basin on every side the green and sa'fron slopes rose, browning with distance, until they kissed the heavens, apparently far above all terrestrial care and passion.

Yet here she was—the queen of hearts among these mountain wilds—balked and tortured by the only man out of a half score of suitors she had ever owned to herself that she really cared for. He had accused her of trifling, of heartlessness, of insincerity. Had he not spoken with some degree of truth? Without knowing the name, she felt herself to be a coquette, realizing the delight of toying with the hearts of others while her own remained untouched.

Yet, was her own heart really invulnerable? Standing there, with the beauty and turmoil of that wild scene enveloping her, she began to feel that things were not altogether as they had seemed to be. Nature was somehow bereft of its usual charm. Without the sense of Curt Cable's devotion—on which she had leaned, even while she tortured him—her small atom of the world was growing very cheerless.

But Em'line, as we have seen, had a healthy fund of resentment to fall back upon, and resentment loves to pick flaws. After her first flood of dejection had passed, she found some sad satisfaction in multiplying Curt's foibles. His rough humor, his careless pride, the masterfulness and persistence that had characterized his devotion, all these, having whetted her irritation, now bolstered her pride. Yet she knew, though reluctant to acknowledge, that these crudities were as foils to some nobler attributes of character.

An hour later found her busy over the raftsmen's dinner in the low, long cabin, planted centrally in Eagle's basin before the broadest sweep of the river above Gripp's Gorge. Bill Rymer, her father, herded cattle in summer and logged on the Citico in winter, while his wife and daughter cooked for more or less of the hands.

A boom was here stretched across the river against which thousands of logs were pushing, now hourly increased in number by the floods in the upper ranges, when the three prongs that here united came raging.

A score or more of mountaineers were lounging in to dinner from the woods and river. Curt Cable was with them, but his usually cheery voice was now strangely silent. He shuffled awkwardly about, his gait and manner contrasting oddly with his really handsome figure and face.

"Wal, Em'line," said Dow Axley, an oft-rejected yet ever good natured visitor of the girl's; what wur you adoin' eround the Roost this mornin'? 'nd what's the matter long o' Curt ennyhow?"

The men were eating and Em'line set down a plate of "cooked greens" before Axley with a thump, saying:

"Thar's what I wuz adoin'. Ef hit wern't for me a proyeckin' eround hyu 'nd yander, hit air prashus little biled poke 'nd mustard ez you alls 'ud git. Ez fer Curt, ef yore so cu'rous ter know what yails him, you'd better ax him; I'm not a mindin' Curt Cable's bizness, myself."

Curt said nothing, though his brow contracted, while Em'line gloried in her independence of speech at the expense of an additional heartache as she noted his increasing gloom.

"Yet," she thought, reassuringly, "if he wern't a keerin' he w'n'du't shorely look so mad."

After dinner the men lounged before the door awhile. Over the basin the sky was clear, yet afar off the Unakas still wore the gray garb of mist and storm. The thunder of the rising river echoed ominously to the practiced ear of the woodman.

"That thar roarin' means more fallin' weather, 'nd the fraish jist a comin' on. A fraish air a good thing, but too much puddin' 'ud make a dog sick. I'm afeard, boys, ez that thar boom 'll go afore night."

So said Bill Rymer, after a long look at the rising vapors gathering over the Unakas.

"Ef them thar thunder heads burst up yander, thar'll be a jam in Gripp's Gorge—shore."

Gripp's Gorge extends for nearly a mile between two irregular lines of cliff, in a manner not unlikely a rocky mountain canyon. The river sweeping fiercely through, debouches into a more open valley below. The "thunder heads" on the "big mountain" did burst; the floods again descended, and about four o'clock that afternoon the boom broke.

In less than an hour a jam was discovered near the lower end of the gorge. The waters kept rising, while more logs from above came thumping down by the hundred. All swept through the basin into the insatiable maw of Gripp's Gorge, and were hurled against the masses already piled in every conceivable shape between the jagged walls. Something must be at once done, or the jam would soon assume such proportions as to defeat all efforts at dislodging it.

Curt Cable, with two others, entered the gorge from above in a "dug out" canoe to see what could be done. It was a fo-lorn hope, and the danger so great that Curt, who called for volunteers, was about to go alone, despite all dissuasive efforts on the part of others, when these two came forward.

Em'line sat in the front porch of her father's cabin and saw the canoe leave the shore.

"Pap," she asked, "who air them a goin' ter risk thur lives fer a passel of old logs"

Mr. Rymer was approachiug at a half run from the riverside.

"You, Em'line," he cried, "get out that thar long inch rope we uns uses ter windlass the rafts with. Curt Cable, 'nd Jim Spratt, 'nd Doak Slover hev gone down the gorge ter the jam. We—why don't yer git that thar rope, gal."

Em'line was standing speechless and staring. Her father stamped his foot impatiently, and she turned to look for the rope like one in a dream, muttering to herself:

"What ef Curt—never—comes back?"

Ten minutes later Bill Rymer and several others were standing on the Black Cliff, a huge principice that overhung a large rock midway of the gorge, round which the waters boiled and where the jam had formed. Em'line had followed them, regardless of the supper she was to prepare—regardless of all, save that Curt Cable had, perhaps, gone to his death, and—that she loved him.

How the results of her own pretty resentment now mocked her as she remembered his last attempt at reconciliation which she had so causelessly repulsed. She recalled his better traits—his generosity, frankness and daring. She owned to herself that if he had been rough and rude, she had been guilty of many shortcomings. And now—now—where was he?

How she climbed up the rugged, perilous trail among the cliffs, clinging to vines and bushes, tearing her clothes unheeded, she hardly knew. Now she stood beside her father on the Black Cliff. Below was a savage roar and white dash of spray, and the grinding and thunder of descending logs. Her ears, half deafened by the noise, were strained for the sound of voices that might, even now, be forever silenced.

The sun was sinking; chilling shadows were enveloping the gorge, though the eastern mountains were yet bright with a tender glow. The men were lowering the rope. Her father, lying upon the rock, peered down into the seething abyss. At last he raised his head and said:

"Thar's two men on that thar rock, ez fer ez I kin make out. Hit seems like they've bruk loose a part of the jam."

"Only two men, pap?" cried Em'line.

She threw herself down, and peered over. What if the absent one was Curt Cable? For the first time since the "big meetin's" down in the valley last fall she prayed—prayed silently, yet with her mind in an incoherent maze of fear and suspense.

"That's hit, boys," she heard her father say. "A leetle lower down—thar! He hev kitched it. He's got it yunder his arms. Now—pull stiddy, boys, 'nd don't frazzle the rope."

A human form was dangling over the cauldron below, drenched with spray and swinging wildly. Was it Curt? If the rope should break—she shuddered and drew back from a sight that sickened her. She hid her face, and still heard the horrible rasp of the rope over the smooth edge of the cliff, the hard breathing of the men—then, after a while, a scraping of feet, and Doak Slover's heavy voice.

"Hit were a hard squeeze, boys, 'nd a leetle the tightest place I wur ever in."

"Who uns on the rock 'sices you?" she heard her father ask. His voice was as the voice of one afar off.

"That thar is Jim Spratt."

Her heart gave a fearful leap—she gasped for breath.

"Wall, Doak, whar's Curt?"

Oh! the sickening suspense of that supreme instant of dread. It was maddening. She sprang to her feet as Slover's slow tones came like an echo of doom.

"Why, Curt—he—wal, jist afore the jam bruk loose, the end of a log hit the dug out, kerbim! 'Nd Curt, he went down long with it."

She waited to hear no more, but without a word, passed behind the unheeding group, conscious only that Curt's body was somewhere below the gorge, that she would find it—and then die.

"Lower away, boys," Bill Rymer shouted again, but the words and the safety of Jim Pratt were an indifferent affair to her now. Was there ever misery so poignant as hers? Would any who knew her have called her a coquette now?

"He hev gone ter his death," she groaned, "'thout ever a forgivin' me. I don't keer how sune I goes ter mine—p'raps I'll meet him thar." Where?

The despairing woman, who with dilated eyes and torn garments, with gasping breath and trembling hands, struggled along the perilous trail above the gorge that led to calmer waters below, found the above query unexpectedly answered.

The form of Curt Cable, drenched, bruised, his clothing half torn away, his face unnaturally pale, suddenly glided round a sharp bend of the path and confronted her. Her limbs sunk beneath her weight; she hid her eyes, exclaiming:

"Lawd hev pity! Hit—air—his—haant."

She would have fallen down the slope, but strong arms grasped her; a warm breath fanned her brow, and as her eyes responded, she saw the "haunt" apparently working its will with her. But the hands felt lifelike and the voice she now heard made her heart throb anew.

"No, Em'line, I haint quite a haant yet, tho' I com'd tolerable nur a gittin' tur be one."

"Why—why—" she whimpered, "Doak, he said ez a log hit ye 'nd ye went down—"

"Doak wuz skeered all thro', 'nd didn't know half he wuz a sayin', I reckin'. We'uns cut out the jam, but I wuz in the dugout when a log struck it, 'nd I went down jest ahead of the jam when hit bruk loose. Down below the canoe split herself on a rock. I le'pt on a log ez wuz a passin', 'nd got whirled yunder 'nd got knocked about purty considerable. But I got ashore somehow, 'nd hyur I is. Now, Em'line, what wuz ye a doin' a gallopin' down hyur in thish yer style?"

There was no answer. Yet her face was nestled warmly against his ragged and wet bosom.

"Now, Em'line, air ye still mad, or wuz ye jist a-puttin' on?"

Still no reply; yet one arm stole softly round Curt's neck, who, feeling that his time had come at last, made the best—or, as the ladies might say, the worst—use of his power.

"Air ye ever a goin' ter git that way long o' me agin, Em'line?"

The arm slightly tightened its clasp of his neck for an answer.

"There, Em'line, I wants ye ter kiss me right smak in the mouth."

But this last humiliation was postponed by the appearance of Bill Rymer and the other men. The father stared at Curt and his daughter, then said to his friends, with a knowing grin:

"He air a right peart kind of a corpse, boys; jist erbout peart enuff ter cause a weddin' about hyur afore long, I reckon."

Bill was right. Em'line had finally surrendered, and when the affair thus prophesied came off, as it did in due time, half of her old beaux were there to dance and congratulate with such heart as this result had left them.—*Nashville American.*

Foreign Consuls in New York.

There are at present in this city four consulates, representing as many different governments. In some of these the duties are very light and the fees small, in which case the consuls are merchants, allowed to trade on their own account and receiving a sum about equivalent to the amount of fees as a sort of honorarium.

Consuls of such nations as Great Britain, Germany and France, which have large shipping and other commercial interests in this country, are paid salaries and are not allowed to trade on their own account.

The ordinary duties of a consul relate chiefly to commercial affairs, such as the authentication of ships' papers, receiving and certifying protests of masters of vessels and others with reference to losses at sea or giving consular certificates to citizens.

It is also required of consuls that they should attend to and provide for disabled seamen of the country to which they belong and send them home at public expense. Besides this they are expected to take charge of stranded vessels or property belonging to their countrymen in the absence of the master, or other legal representative of the owner, and also to take care of the property of deceased citizens of the respective countries.—*New York Telegram.*

Rescued from a Monster Cat-fish.

A rather remarkable accident occurred at New Harmony, Ind., to Captain W. S. Wolfe, a well-known citizen of that city. He was fishing in the river, near that place, when a huge cat-fish seized his bait and started away with it. The experienced fisherman imagined that he had hooked a huge bass, and when his pole was broken by the powerful catfish he wound the line around his wrist in order to retain his prize. In a few moments, however, his delusion was dissipated, as the fish gradually drew him into the stream, and while calling loudly for help he was drawn under the water. The strong tension upon the line prevented his unwinding it, while the fish bore him along swiftly until, passing under a projecting log, he was enabled to hold his own until his now frantic companions came to his relief. It required a powerful effort to relieve him, as the line cut its way deep into the flesh, and while they were preparing to cut the line the fish started in an opposite direction, swimming near the surface, where he was dispatched with an iron gig from the boat. The unfortunate man and his strange catch were then taken ashore, where the monster cat-fish was found to weigh 120 pounds. The occurrence is unprecedented in the fishing annals of that section.

A Psalm of Trade.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,"
Advertising doesn't pay;
For the man's *non compos mentis*
Who would such absurd thing say.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!"
And the man who hopes to rise
To success in any calling,
Must expect to advertise.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the conflict of real life,"
Advertising is the secret
Of achievement in the strife.

"Lives of rich men all remind us
We can make our own sublime,"
And by liberal advertising
To the highest summit climb.

"Let us then be up and doing,"
In this sheet our ads. insert;
"Still achieving, still pursuing,"
Business then will be alert.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

A mayonnaise dressing is often thought to be very difficult to make, but according to these directions it is quite an easy matter. The materials are the yolks of two eggs, the juice of half a lemon, three tablespoonfuls vinegar, half a teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful dry mustard, a small pinch of Cayenne, and half a teapeupful olive oil. Put the eggs in an earthen bowl with the salt and mustard, stir with a fork, drop in the oil slowly until it thickens, then add the vinegar and lemon juice, continuing the brisk stirring until all is well mixed and quite stiff. Keep in a cool place until wanted, then pour it over the salad.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Fruit Puddings.

Fruit puddings are dainty and appetizing, writes Eliza Packer in the *Courier Journal*, and where housekeepers raise their own fruit, or can purchase it cheap, will be found very economical. A variety can always be had in preparing fruit for puddings, if a little attention is given to the matter. Some of the following receipts were used by our grandmothers, while othere are new, but all will be found excellent:

Apple Pudding—One quart of chopped apples, one pint of flour, one pint of new milk, and four eggs. Bake and eat with butter sauce.

Fig Pudding—Half a pounds of figs chopped fine, a teacup of grated bread crumbs, half a pound of sugar, teacup of melted butter, five well-beaten eggs, and one grated nutmeg.

Fruit Pudding—Take one pint of milk, five eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, two of sugar, and two of flour, slice ripe apples thin, drop in the butter, boil and eat with butter sauce.

Apple Pudding—One quart of stewed apples strained, one cup of sugar, whites of six eggs, and one lemon; put the apples, sugar and lemon in a dish, cover with the eggs and brown. Serve with sauce.

Blackberry or Raspberry Pudding—One pint of sweet milk, six eggs, one cup of butter, a pint of flour, and tea teaspoons of baking power. Mash a quart of berries, sweeten and stir in the batter.

Currant Pudding—One pound of ripe currants, a pinch of salt, ten tablespoonsful of sugar, a cup of flour, four eggs, a tablespoonful of soda, and a tablespoonful of butter. Boil and eat with foaming sauce.

Huckleberry Pudding—Three pints of flour, one pint of sweet milk, one pint of berries, one teacup of sugar, half a teacup of butter, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake half an hour and serve warm with sauce.

Cherry Pudding—One teacup of cream, one of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, one teacup of seeded cherries and flour to make batter, add the fruit last. Bake in a buttered dish, and serve with sugar and cream.

Brown Pudding—Scald two teacups of bread crumbs in a teacup of sweet milk, mix in two cups of chopped apples, one of sugar, a spoonful of melted butter, and a little cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake very quickly and serve with rich sauce.

Lemon Pudding—Stir the beaten yolks of six eggs, one cup of sugar, half a cup of water, and two grated lemons together. Soak six crackers in warm milk, lay in the bottom of a baking-dish, pour the mixture over and bake, cover the top with meringue, brown and eat with sauce.

Orange Pudding—Strain through a coarse seive the juice and pulp of eight oranges, add the juice and rind of two lemons, dissolve one ounce of gelatine in a cup of hot water; when cool add the oranges, with a pint of clarified sugar; stir and pour in a mold; cool; turn out and garnish with fresh berries.

Peach Pudding—Sift one pint of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder, rub in ten teaspoonful of butter, make a soft dough, with sweet milk; spread one half of it over the bottom of a baking dish. Slice half a dozen large ripe peaches, spread over the dough and cover with dough. Steam until done. Serve with sauce.

Cotttage Fruit Pudding—Put in a deep baking dish a layer of fresh berries. Mix one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one teacup of sweet milk, three teacups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pour over the berries and bake until brown, remove from the oven, turn the top side down, and serve with sauce.

Household Hints.

Remove stains from cups and saucers by scouring with fine coal ashes.

Cast iron stoves and ironware should be heated gradually the first time they are used.

A polished floor can be kept looking nice by wiping it over with a cloth saturated with milk.

Bent whalebone can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours and then drying them.

As a dentifrice, salt and water is very cleansing and also hardens the gums. It will also prevent the hair from falling out.

A good substitute for buttermilk in cooking is a thin batter made of flour and tepid water, allowed to remain long enough to sour.

A bread-and-water poultice is made by dipping a piece of bread, after the crust has been removed, into water. Lift out at once and apply hot.

Not only should mattresses be turned and aired at least three times a week, but pillows and bolsters ought to be beaten, shaken and exposed to the fresh air.

Mix starch with soapy water and you will find it a pleasure to do up your starched goods. It prevents the iron from sticking and makes a glossy surface.

When potter's ware is boiled for the purpose of hardening it, a handful or two of bran should be thrown into the water, and the glazing will never be injured by acids or salt.

When molasses is used in cooking it is a great improvement to boil and skim it before using. The raw, rather unpleasant taste of the poor qualities of molasses is much improved by this process.

Ink stains are entirely removed by the immediate application of dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more, wet slightly. Continue this till the ink is all removed.

Mr. Ish, of Waco, Texas, wears as a watch-charm a bit of ore dug two thousand feet below the surface, and that assays two thousand two hundred dollars worth of gold to the ton.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Polyglot. "Mary Had a Little Lamb"—Not a Songster—How He Would Like It—Painful Suspense, Etc.

ENGLISH.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

FRENCH.

La Petite Marie had le june muttong,
Ze wool was blanchee as ze snow,
And everywhere la belle Marie went,
Le june muttong was sure to go.

CHINESE.

Wun gal named Moil had lamb,
Fleecee all samee whitee snow,
Evly place Moil gal walkee,
Ba-ba hoppee long too.

GERMAN.

Dot Mary haf got ein leedle schaf,
Mit hair shust like some wool,
Und all der place dot girl did vent,
Dot schaf go like ein fool.

IRISH.

Mary had a little shape,
And the wool was quite entirely,
An' whenever Mary would sthir her sthumps,
That young shape would follow her completely.

—*Omaha Bee.*

Not a Songster.

Ella—"Are you fond of birds?"

Jack—"I adore them."

Ella—"Which is your favorite singing bird?"

Jack—"The bird I love the most doesn't sing."

Ella—"Ah, what is it?"

Jack—"Quail on toast."—*Tid-Bits.*

How He Would Like It.

"I think I will have some photographs taken, John," said a lady to her husband. "Have you any preference as to position?"

"Yes," he replied, after sufficient consideration. "If you were to have your picture taken, dear, while in the act of sewing buttons on my shirt, it would be a counterfeit presentment that I could contemplate with a good deal of pleasurable motion."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Painful Suspense.

"I say, Jones, do you know much about Griggs?"

"No, but I shall this afternoon."

"How's that?"

"I lent him two dollars yesterday, and he promised to pay it back at 3 o'clock to-day."—*Epoch.*

Growing Old and Feeble.

Brown—"That note I hold of yours, Dumley, is long overdue. Can't you take it up, as I need some money?"

Dumley—"Well, n-no, I can't at present. Why don't you get it shaved?"

Brown—"I've tried to, Dumley; but the brokers all say they wouldn't even trim its whiskers."—*P. H. Welch.*

Makes the Whole World Kin.

Fat tramp—"Can't you lend a poor feller bein' a dollar?"

American youth—"Get out. You look as if you'd had five square meals a day all your life. You're not hungry."

"No, sir, I'm not hungry nor thirsty either. I do odd jobs around free lunch saloons for a livin', but I ain't got no money to see the baseball game to-day."

"Poor fellow! Here's a dollar."—*Omaha World.*

Destination About the Same.

"My friend," he said to a young man who bore signs of dissipation, "do you realize that the road you are following leads eventually to death?"

"Er—well, yes, sir."

"Aye, it leads eventually to death! And do you know where the road of sobriety and virtue leads to?"

"Yes, sir; that leads eventually to death, also."—*Life.*

The Same "Feller."

Young lady—"I heard somebody kiss you in the dark hall last night."

Maid—"You got kissed, too."

"Yes, but that's the young man to whom I am engaged to be married. There is no harm in that."

"I'm glad to hear it. He was the young man you heard kissing me in the hall last night."

Young lady faints.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Broken Household.

"Martha," said a minister to his wife, "I have some sad news to break to you, and you will need all your courage to bear the burden of this crushing and unexpected blow."

"Oh, John," she exclaimed, "and we have been so happy in our home and our children!"

"I know it, Martha," he responded, hoarsely, "but whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

"John, dear," she said, with true wifely courage and devotion, "tell me what it is, let me share it with you."

"A donation party."—*Life.*

Intelligent Dogs.

Senator Kenna and Senator Blackburn are great sportsmen, as every one knows. Each is the owner of a pointer, the relative merits of which they are frequently engaged in discussing in the cloak-rooms of the Senate, much to the annoyance of their more staid colleagues. The other day Kenna said to Blackburn, lighting a fresh cigar:

"Joe, you may talk as much as you like about your dog, but mine won't go out with me when the cartridges don't fit my gun."

An audible smile went around the room, and everybody thought: "Well, for once, Joe Blackburn has been beaten at his own game." The junior Senator from Kentucky, however, was equal to the occasion. He looked at Kenna for a minute and then quietly remarked:

"Well, Kenna, I admit that your dog exhibits an intelligence almost akin to reason, but I don't mind backing mine against him. I was in the fields one day with that dog, and a man I was not acquainted with came along near us. My dog pointed at him. I called to that dog, but nothing would induce him to move. So I went up to the stranger.

"'Sir, I said, 'would you oblige me with your name?'"

"'Certainly,' replied the stranger, 'my name is Partridge.'"

Without another word Kenna took Blackburn's arm and both disappeared in the direction of the Senate restaurant, followed by the shouts of their friends. —*Chicago Herald.*

He Captured a Squaw.

After the defeat of Burgoyne, a detachment of soldiers, which had been sent to the American army from Lunenburg, Mass., returned, bringing with them three young squaws, who were held as hostages for white people captured by the Indians. A number of soldiers and young officers were then waiting in Lunenberg to be sent where most needed.

One cold, blustering morning several of these officers were riding through the town. Seeing the squaws decked in Indian finery, one of the officers shouted: "Now for some fun!" and dashed toward them.

"Won't you ride?" he asked, as he drew rein.

"Yes," answered a squaw.

He pointed to a block from which she could mount behind him. His intention was to prick his horse with his spur as she leaped and let her fall to the ground.

But she jumped so quickly that she was astride of the nag before the officer could spur him. The beast was frightened, and started off at a speed which the officer could not check.

The squaw wound her arms around the officer's body; her long black hair streamed out behind her; the horse flew over the road, followed by the other officers, shouting: "An elopement! White man running off with Injun!"

Doors were flung open, windows hoisted, out of which gazed astonished women, while men stood in the street wondering what it meant. Away dashed the horse to his stable at the inn, in front of which he stopped, to the surprise of a crowd of idlers.

"Tanky, sir!" exclaimed the squaw, leaping to the ground. "Had mighty good ride, but did make my hair whirl!"

The mortified officer dismounted amid the cheers of the crowd.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Civil War.

The following interesting table shows the dates of important events from 1861 to 1865:

Abraham Lincoln inaugurated, March 4, 1861
Fort Sumter fired upon.....April 12, 1861
Fort Sumter captured.....April 14, 1861
First bloodshed in the war....April 19, 1861
Battle of Big Bethel, Va.....June 10, 1861
Battle of Bull Run, Va.....July 21, 1861
Gen. Lyon killed.....August 10, 1861
Port Royal, S. C., taken.....Nov. 7, 1861
Seizure of Mason and Sildell....Nov. 8, 1861
Fort Henry taken.....Feb. 6, 1862
Roanoke Island, N. C., taken....Feb. 8, 1862
Fort Donelson, Tenn., taken....Feb. 16, 1862
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.....March 7, 1862
Battle of Monitor and Merrimac..Mar. 9, 1862
Albert Sidney Johnston killed..April 6, 1862
Battle of Shiloh.....April 6 7, 1862
Island No. 10 captured.....April 7, 1862
New Orleans captured.....April 25, 1862
Beaufort, N. C., captured.....April 25, 1862
Yorktown, Va., taken.....May 4, 1862
Norfolk, Va., surrendered.....May 10, 1862
Corinth, Miss., taken.....May 30, 1862
Battle of Seven Pines, Va.....May 31, 1862
Memphis, Tenn., surrendered...June 6, 1862
Seven days' battles.....June 25 July 1, 1862
Beattle of Cedar Mountain....August 9, 1862
Second Battle of Bull Run...Aug. 29 30, 1862
Battle of Richmond, Ky.....August 30, 1862
Battle of Chantilly, Va.....Sept. 1, 1862
Battle of South Mountain, Md..Sep. 14, 1862
Harper's Ferry surrendered.....Sep. 15, 1862
Battle of Antietam, Md.....Sep. 17, 1862
Battle of Iuka, Miss.....Sep. 19, 1862
Battle of Corinth, Miss.....October 4, 1862
Battle of Perryville, Ky.....October 8, 1862
Rosecrans supersedes Buell..October 30, 1862
Battle of Fredricksburg, Va....Dec. 13, 1862
First attack on Vicksburg.....Dec. 29, 1862
Battle of Murfreesboro.....Dec. 31, 1862
" " .....Jan. 2, 1863
Emancipation Proclamation.....Jan. 1, 1863
Arkansas Port taken.....Jan. 11, 1863
Hooker succeeds Burnside.....Jan. 26, 1863
Fort Sumter bombarded.....April 7, 1863
Grant before Vicksburg.....May 1-17, 1863
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va..May 2-3, 1863
"Stonewall" Jackson shot.....May 2, 1863
W. Virginia admitted to Union..June 19, 1863
Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.....July 1-3, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered....July 4, 1863
Port Hudson surrendered.....July 8, 1863
Draft riot in New York city..July 13-16, 1863
Mississippi river open to gulf....July 14, 1864
Quantrell's massacre in Kansas, Aug. 21, 1863
Fort Wagner, S. C., taken.....Sept. 7, 1863
Battle of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Sept. 9, 1863
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863
Brig.-Gen. Lytle killed.....Sept. 20, 1863
Battle of Chattanooga.....Nov. 24-25, 1863
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., raised Dec. 4, 1863
Battle of Olustee, Fla.....February 20, 1864
Fort de Russy captured.....March 14, 1864
Fort Pillow, Tenn., captured..April 12, 1864
Butler at Bermuda Hundred....May 5, 1864
Battle of Wilderness, Va.....May 5-6, 1864
Gen Pickett killed.....May 9, 1864
Battle of Spottsylvania.....May 8-12, 1864
Battle of Resaca.....May 14 15, 1864
Battle of Newmarket.....May 15, 1864
Battle of Dallas.....May 25-28, 1864
Battle of Cold Harbor.....June 3, 1864
Battle of Lost Mountain.....June 15-17, 1864
Kearsarge and Alabama.....June 19, 1864
Battle of Kenesaw Mt.....June 27, 1864
Battle of Monocacy, Md.....July 9, 1864
Battles before Atlanta...July 20, 22, 28, 1864
Chambersburg, Penn., burned..July 30, 1864
Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864
Farragut entered Mobile bay, August 5, 1864
Welden Railroad seized.....August 18, 1864
Atlanta, Ga., taken.....Sep. 2, 1864
Battle of Winchester, Va.....Sep. 19, 1864
Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.....Sep. 20, 1864
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.....Oct. 19, 1864
Nevada admitted to the Union..Oct. 31, 1864
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.....Nov. 29, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga., taken....Dec. 13, 1864
Battle of Nashville.....Dec. 15-16, 1864
Fort Fisher, N. C., taken.....Jan. 15, 1865
Columbia, S. C., taken.....Feb. 17, 1865
Charleston, S. C., taken.....Feb. 18, 1865
Battles of Bentonville.....March 15-18, 1865
Attack on Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865
Battle of Five Forks, Va.....April 1, 1865
Petersburg and Richmond.....April 2, 3, 1865
Lee's army surrendered.....April 9, 1865
President Lincoln assassinated, April 14, 1865
Johnston's army surrendered...April 26, 1865
Jefferson Davis captured.....May 10, 1865

Night Clothing.

Never wear at night a single article of clothing which has been worn through the day. It may seem hardly necessary to speak upon this subject to intelligent people, but some most absurd notions relating to clothing have been spread broadcast in the newspapers, which need to be counteracted. It has been asserted that the clothing should not be changed too often, not more often than once a month, on the ground that it is supposed that the clothing in some mysterious manner accumulates vitality from the body, which is wasted when the clothing is changed. This is a most absurd notion, since the only thing which the clothing accumulates is dirt.

On retiring at night, remove every garment which has been worn through the day, and don a sleeping garment of cotton, wool, or mixed fabric, according to the season of the year or the climate. In very cold weather the night-dress may be of

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 6th.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

Electoral Ticket.

FOR ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE:
A. M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FRED. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1ST DIST—
2ND DIST—JNO. E WOODARD, of Wilson.
3RD DIST—CHAS. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST—ED. W. POU, of Johnston.
5TH DIST—JOHN H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST - S. J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST—L. C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST—THOS. M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST —

State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEO. F. DAVIDSON of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEO. W. SANDERLIN, of Wayne.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SYDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba.

Judicial Ticket:

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT:
[To fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Ashe.]
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
[Under Amendment to the Constitution.]
JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke.

Congressional Ticket:

5TH DIST—J. T. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

The absconding banker of Atlanta, Ga., has been arrested in Ontario.

The nomination of James T. Morehead is acceptable throughout the district, and every Democrat should turn out and vote on the day.

At a recent meeting of the Republican Executive Committee William A. Guthrie of Durham was appointed on the Republican ticket for Supreme Court Judge, in place of Judge Russel, who declined the position.

The Southern Express Company has made the following reductions from this place:—To New York, $3 per hundred pounds instead of $3.75; to Baltimore $2, formerly $3; to Philadelphia, $2.50, formerly $3.50; to Cincinnati, $3.50 formerly $4.75.

THE ANARCHISTS.—Some three or four leading anarchists in Chicago have been arrested for conspiring to murder Judges Garey, Grinnel and Inspector Bonfield, who sentenced Spies and other anarchists who were hung last fall. Several of those arrested made confessions as being connected with the plot.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS NOVELIST, E. P. ROE.—Rev. E. P. Roe, the author of "Without a Home," "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," etc., died suddenly at his home near Cornwall, Thursday night, at 10:30, of neuralgia of the heart. He had been in the best of health, and his death was sudden and very unexpected.

CROSS AND WHITE of the Raleigh Bank trouble, and indicted for forgery, were found guilty, and sentenced, Cross to six years and White to five years work on the county public roads. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and, if necessary, will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

Cross and White are in jail awaiting bail. While great sympathy is manifested for the families of the prisoners, their sentence is recognized as just.

Mr. Brower, Republican member of Congress from this district, voted for the Mills Tariff Bill. Some of his Republican friends deny it, yet it is a fact nevertheless. Mr. Brower did right in using his judgment in the matter instead of obeying the dictates of his party. His reason for the vote was probably the internal revenue clause, which takes off a part of the tobacco tax. He could not well face his constituents, if he voted against a reduction of any part of the Internal Revenue. The vote will hardly strengthen his chances for re-election.

—The issues of the campaign will be freer from claptrap than usual. For the first time since the war, the Democrats have adopted an aggressive policy. They champion lower taxes on necessaries, and a reduction of internal revenues.

The Philadelphia *Times* of last Sunday says:

"The Mills tariff revision and revenue reduction passed the House by 162 yeas to 149 nays. A few Democrats voted against the bill and a few Republicans for it, (among them Brower of this District.)

These isolated cases of opposition to the declared policy of their respective parties, do not obscure the opposing attitudes of the two leading political organizations of the country on the confessedly paramount issue of tax reduction and tariff revision to be decided by the people in November next. The supporters of Cleveland are now fairly and aggressively before the country as the supporters of the Mills bill; the supporters of Harrison are as fairly before the country as opposing the Mills bill and as unable to offer any substitute for it in fulfillment of their solemn pledges to the country in favor of tariff revision and revenue reduction.

It is possible that the Senate will frame and submit a substitute for the House bill, but the latest advices are not favorable to such action.

We publish an able synopsis of the tariff bill in another column.

THE TARIFF BILL.

An Explanation of Its Operations on Industries

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower house do not radically change the general scope of the measure as outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS.

Copper ore, which is now taxed 70 per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of the Badger State, was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the House: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked applause partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only 5 per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely, and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX.

Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern States in the Senate chamber. Why should they not? Their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodsmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its twenty per cent. duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wool or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually hiring hundreds of Candian half-breeds and Indians as woodmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern States.

DUTIES NOT TOUCHED.

It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows the duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign basket-makers, bookbinders and finishers, bone and ivory-workers, boot and shoemakers, brewers and maltsters, britannia ware makers, button factory operators, candle-makers, cigar-makers, clock and watchmakers and repairers, coopers, copper-workers, corset-makers, cutlery-makers, distillers and rectifiers, fishermen, flax-dressers, fur-workers, gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillson, gimp and tassel-makers, gold and silver-workers and jewelers, gunsmiths and locksmiths, harness and saddle-makers, hat and cap-makers, hosiery and knitting mill operators, lace makers, leather case and pocket-book-makers, leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners, miners, mirror and picture-frame-makers, organ-makers, paper mill operators, pianoforte-makers and tuners, preserved meats, rubber good makers, scale and rule-makers, screw-makers, shirt, cuffs and collar-makers, shooks, silk mill operators, straw-workers, tiles, common and firebrick-makers, trunk, valise and carpetbag-makers, tobacco factory operators, umbrella and parasol-makers, stove, furnace and grate-makers, various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., have under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reductions are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionery, with a twenty per cent. reduction on sugar, is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels, with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), five per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

IRON, STEEL AND LEAD.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent., the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent. Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., reduced to forty-eight. Common tools in universal use: Hammers, now sixteen per cent., to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four, to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent., the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or block marble from fifty-three to eighty-two.

COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent. are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dystuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent., is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flax-seed and linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty two per cent., at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from fifty-eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many minor articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 17th, the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported back, and a bill was passed placing John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as Major General; the bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers and others employed by the government under the eight-hour law was then considered until adjournment; almost the entire session of the House was occupied in the consideration of the internal revenue feature of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Mills gave notice that he would call the previous question on the Tariff bill at 11:30 Saturday morning.

The Senate on the 18th considered the bill for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington, but no action was reached, the House session was occupied entirely in the consideration of the tariff bill.

In secret session of the Senate on on the 19th, the nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow, to be district attorney of New Jersey, was rejected by a large majority; the discussion and consideration of the tariff bill was closed in Committee of the Whole, and the bill reported to the House with favorable recommendation, amid hearty applause from the Democrats, and its further consideration was then postponed until 11:30 Saturday morning.

The principal business of the Senate was done in secret session on the 20th, when the nomination of Mr. Fuller, for Chief Justice, was confirmed by a vote of 41 to 20; there were seven pairs, and one absent not paired; the speaking was by Edmunds, Evarts and Stewart in opposition, and Farwell and Cullom in defence of Fuller; the Democrats did not speak; in the House the bill appropriating $250,000 to aid State Homes for disabled volunteers was passed, and the conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented and agreed to; the bill appropriates $22,277,116.

The Senate on the 21st passed a bill appropriating one million dollars to reimburse colored depositors of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, for losses incurred by the failure of that Company; the fisheries treaty was then considered in open session; the day was an interesting one in the House, Mr. Mills making the closing speech on the Tariff bill, and the vote on its passage being taken, which resulted, yeas 168, nays 149; the result was greeted with applause, which was long continued; a letter was read from Mr. Randall, placing himself on record in opposition to the bill.

—*Wilmington Star Outlines.*

The Lady and the Lady's Book.

The lady, whoever and wherever she may be, needs GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, and finds in the August number, which is now before us, much that is suggestive, helpful and valuable. Not alone in the stories and current articles which make very interesting reading, but in the illustrated fashion notes and the hints about all that makes home bright and happy. This August number is an exceedingly breezy and brilliant one, and will be found delightful reading for summer days. There are several sparkling love stories, a choice store of original poetry, and a variety of valuable articles on subjects of importance to lady readers. The price of this highly-prized journal is only two dollars a year. Write for further particulars to the publishers of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, 1224 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Those Special Tax Bonds.

Do the people of North Carolina want to pay the twenty-four millions of fraudulent bonds for which they never received any benefit? To do so would double our taxes for 30 years to come. Remember that O. H. Dockery was the leader of the Republican party when those bonds were issued, and that a vote for Mr. Morton is a vote for the man who is now trying to force their payment by suit against the State in the courts. Beware of the trail of the viper.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

Hon. Melville W. Fuller has at last been confirmed notwithstanding the Edmunds-Evarts opposition.

Gov. Scales is among the soldiers at Wrightsville.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Cause of Mr. Purroy's Quarrel with the Organization.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The friends of Fire-Commissioner Purroy are still circulating stories to the effect that he intends to sever his connection with the County Democracy organization, and that Judge Randolph B. Martine, Police-Justice Andrew J. White, Mr. Edward Kearney, Col. Michael C. Murphy, and other members of the organization would soon follow his example.

It was stated in one paper this morning Secretary Whitney has manifested much less love for the County Democracy than formerly and that it was only a question of time when he also would withdraw from the organization and join Tammany Hall. It was said that the reason why Police-Justice White proposed to withdraw from the County Democracy was because he desired to secure the nomination for Sheriff.

Members of Tammany Hall and the County Democracy laughed heartily at this story when their attention was called to it to-day. Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald said; "You can say that so far as Judge Martine, Justice White, Mr. Kearney, and Col. Murphy are concerned, they have no intention whatever of resigning from the County Democracy. Mr. Purroy will resign, but the County Democracy organization will be stronger this fall than ever before, and whether or not there is an alliance on a local ticket with Tammany Hall, our organization will name the next Mayor."

MINISTER ROBERTS.

Stricken with Paralysis and His Case is Hopeless.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, July 21.—Minister Roberts has been stricken with paralysis. His physician pronounces his case hopeless.

William R. Roberts was a prominent and successful merchant of New York, and for a long while was largely interested in real estate during which time he was considered to be worth anywhere from $150,000 to $250,000.

During the time of the Fenian movement, and when Canada was invaded from New York, Mr. Roberts was the head centre of the Fenians in this country. All his life he has been a strong sympathizer in the cause of Ireland, and after the abandonment of the Fenian movement he joined and took an active part in the land league organization.

As Much a Mystery As Ever.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The mystery of the shooting of W. A. Underhill, which took place on Friday night at Kathleen Villa, at Bath Beach, while the gentleman in question was promenading the grounds surrounding the house with a Miss Bennett at the conclusion of a dance, remains still unsolved.

The patient is in no immediate danger, although a slight degree of fever developed itself during yesterday afternoon, but this Drs. Allen and Spier, who are attending him, say is no unusual feature in such cases.

Tired of Legislative Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—An unusually large number of declinations to stand for re-election have been announced this season.

Among them are: Dunn of Arkansas, Daugherty of Florida, Thomas and Plumb of Illinois, Maston of Indiana, Lafonte of Kentucky, Morse, Collins and Russell of Massachusetts, Nelson and Rice of Minnesota, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Belmont, Campbell, White and Weber of New York, Foran of Ohio, Scott of Pennsylvania, Butler and Neal of Tennessee, and Guenther and Stevenson of Wisconsin.

Good News for Fish's Creditors.

NEW YORK, July 22—Referee Hamilton Cole yesterday handed in his report to the Supreme Court in the matter of James D. Fish, the former president of the Marine Bank, who is now in Sing Sing.

He finds that the conveyance by Fish of certain real estate in this city was in fraud of creditors and is void; that the assignee is entitled to recover possession and to an accounting. The indications are that the creditors of Fish will in the near future be paid the greater portion of their claims.

The Seventy-First at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Seventy-first Regiment of New York celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bull Run at that place and yesterday in fine style. Many visitors from Richmond and this city were present. The regiment will arrive here to-day and will be received by the President. They will visit points of interest and leave for home to-morrow afternoon. They number about 400 and are under command of Colonel Kopper.

Products of Colored Labor.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The colored people of this State are preparing to hold an industrial exhibition, to open on October 1. Isaac Myers, president of the association, has now enough exhibits promised to guarantee the success of the undertaking. The exhibition will be held in one of the public halls of this city, and in it will be represented all varieties of labor in which the colored people are engaged.

Connecticut Republicans.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 23.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet here Wednesday to decide on the time for holding the State Convention.

Samuel Fassenden and Chairman Day were here in conference with the Republican leaders on Thursday. The convention will be called not later than Sept. 6, and will be held here.

Eclipse of the Moon.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There was no official observation of the eclipse at the Naval Observatory last night, as Professor Langley had gone to Pittsburgh to take observations.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The total eclipse of the moon was from 11.53 P.M to 1.36 A.M., and was witnessed by thousands of people all over this city.

Warring Knights at New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—At a meeting of District Assembly 49 Knights of Labor last night Master Workman Quinn after trying to keep suspended members out of Pythagri's hall walked away with the charter accompanied by his friends, each set of members holding separate meetings. The split has long been expected.

Blaine Coming Home.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mr. Blaine will sail for this port from Liverpool August 1. He is to be given a reception here which it is claimed will be one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in this country. Over 50,000 men parade, it is said.

Troubles of Knights.

TROY, N. Y., July 23.—The old armory in this city, sold to the Knights of Labor several years ago for $13,000, has been taken possession of by the State authorities, the purchasers having defaulted on the interest. The Knights had paid $3,000 of the purchase price.

Mrs. Cignarala Reprieved.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A morning paper states that Governor Hill has signed a reprieve for Mrs. Cignarala, accused of the murder of her husband. She was notified to that effect but manifested little emotion.

Keenan Will Return.

NEW YORK, July 23.—It is stated by the Press this morning that exile John Keenan will return from Canada and testify against his associates in the Broadway bribery cases.

BINGHAM SCHOOL with a wholesome Moral restraint offers the best Physical and the best Mental culture, a compulsory Curriculum with Enforced Study, a reasonable but strict Discipline, and a location entirely free from Malaria.

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No. 27—4t.

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INTEREST SUPREME.

The House Thronged to Hear Mr. Mills' Speech.

HIS BILL PASSED AT LAST.

What the Statesman Had to Say For His Measure—"And They Call That Free Trade Too"—The Senate Blocking the Way to Further Action—A Brilliant Audience.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the history of legislation there have been few more exciting sessions of the House than that at which the Mills' bill was pressed.

The galleries of the House were filled long before the opening yesterday morning by an audience interested in the final passage of the bill. There were distinguished guests in the Speaker's gallery, and a few in the diplomatic gallery. In the Executive gallery were Mrs. Endicott, Miss Endicott, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Cockrill, and others of the few society leaders remaining in Washington.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom entered the Executive gallery after Mr. Mills had been speaking half an hour.

The members were nearly all in their places. There was a general air of expectation, and that low hum was heard about the floor which often precedes a notable event. It was with difficulty that the speaker could hear the motions of the routine business which preceded the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Mills was in his seat prepared for his closing speech, and was in much better physical condition than when the long debate began. He seemed to-day in full vigor of health.

At 11.30 Mr. Mills arose and asked to be allowed to make some corrections in his bill which he said were technical, and then to move the previous question on the bill. There was some objection on the Republican side to making the changes through evident fear that they were more than mere corrections, but the changes were finally made without a division. The previous question was then moved, and Mr. Mills began to address the House at 11.35.

He began with a review of the condition of the Federal Treasury, and the relations of the surplus to taxation. He maintained that this surplus constantly makes the burden of taxation harder, and decreases prices. Should this condition continue he believed that stagnation and bankruptcy would follow. The Mills bill he was sure would furnish an adequate remedy.

Mr. Mills then proceeded to examine the schedules of the bill in detail and to compare them with the schedules of the existing tariff. At the end of each schedule he used the refrain, "And they call that free trade too. If they call that free trade will some one tell me what they call protection?"

In the chemical schedule the rate of duty had been reduced from $32.87 to $28.17. On earthern and crockery ware the reduction had been $7 in the hundred; they called that free trade. Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the bill—larger than in hemp, jute, iron, and in everything else except wool. Yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get $6,000,000 of protection on sugar the government had to collect $58,000,000 of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was one dollar in the hundred. More free trade. It was less than $1 in cotton goods; was not that moderate? The duty still remaining at $39.07. In woods and woollens the reduction was $20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturer would get free wool and 40 per cent. protection, or 5 per cent. more than he now got; and still they said the bill was a free-trade measure. Articles amounting to many million dollars had been placed on the free list and $6,390,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief produce of this country, yet the Republican party had put in on the free list; and they were right. But when it was proposed to touch wool the combination that made the protective tariff was struck, and they said: "You shall not touch it."

The next article on the free list was tin plate, yielding now $5,500,000 duty. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The Committee proposed to give this money to the consumers; yet their action was called free trade. If that was free trade, make the most of it. Salt was the next. Because a few people were interested in its manufacture the committee was stigmatized as free traders for putting it on the free list. Burlap was not made in this country. It had been placed on the free list.

By the changes made in the bill since it was introduced the average rate of the bill had, he said, been reduced so that now it proposes a percentage of 42.49 instead of 47.10 under the existing law. Such a bill, he maintained, cannot properly be characterized as a free trade bill.

Mr. Mills created considerable amusement at one point in his speech. Speaking of free trade, he charged that his opponents wanted to reduce the taxes upon nothing except on whiskey, which they welcomed. He then raised to his lips a coffee cup and drank. This was greeted with applause and great laughter.

Having passed over the schedules in a hasty review, he came to wool and devoted considerable time to advocating the policy of the bill with respect to free wool.

Talking of free wool, he said: "The Democratic party is legislating in the interests of man and not sheep."

Mr. Mills, in closing, said: "We do not intend to debauch the American people in order to buy their judgment at the polls."

At 1.05 o'clock the roll was called on the bill. Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the affirmative amid applause from the Democrats. The next burst of applause greeted the vote of Bliss, Democrat, of New York, in the negative.

When Fitch voted aye there was vigorous hand-clapping among the Democrats, and Greenman's and Merriman's negative votes were as well applauded on the Republican side. When Nelson voted aye the Democratic applause was prolonged and tumultuous. The vote stood 162 to 149—majority 13. Nelson and Fitch of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, and Bliss, Greenman, Merriman and Sowden of the Democrats voted with the Republicans.

The following members were paired: Hogg with Randall, Whiting with Heistand, Belmont with Davenport, Perry with Spooner, Glover with Browne, of Indiana, and Granger with Woodburn.

When the speaker announced the passage of the bill the democrats broke into cheers and waved bandannas wildly in the air.

It is quite evident that no tariff bill will be passed by the senate this session. There is widespread opposition among republicans in both branches to the senate's taking up the bill which the finance committee is preparing.

Habeas Corpus for Pitcher.

MONTREAL, Que., July 22.—A writ of habeas corpus ordering the body of Charles A. Pitcher, absconding teller of the Union Bank of Providence, to be produced in the Superior Court Monday and show cause why he should not be tried for extradition was served Saturday. The bank will have to serve the warrant or discontinue proceedings.

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Oak Ridge, N. C.
July 12—3t.

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—WINSTON, N. C.—

Our Motto:—The best bottom values for the money down.

ANOTHER COMMON SENSE TALK TO THE WORKING MEN OF OUR COUNTRY.

KIND READER:—In these days of "trusts" and "combinations" among capitalists, manufacturers and merchants to wring from the working-men of our land unjust and extortionate profits on their productions, it is high time you were looking around for some means of protection, and we hail with pleasure the coming of labor clubs, farmers' alliances, &c., and the determination of so many to throw off the yoke of bondage, known as the credit system.

We want to congratulate the hundreds of farmers throughout the Piedmont section of our good old State, who have seen the dangers lurking in the credit system, and gone to work to rid themselves and neighbors of the abomination. This accursed system has long had a strong hold on our people, and it may seem hard to break its grip, but if you persevere you will not fail to win, and then you will be a happy, prosperous and free man, free to buy your goods where you please and of whom you please. And when you come across some time merchant who is all bound up with these combination manufacturers to charge you about 25 per cent. above an honest profit, you can assert your independence and give them the go by.

We don't believe in this way of giving one man in a town control of an article which enables him to name his own price and charge unjust profits. We believe in competition because it will regulate values, and is nothing but justice to a trading public. We believe that when a business hasn't merit enough in it to stand without being propped up by combinations it is a fraud and not worthy the patronage of a buying people.

We will make no agreement with any man or company of men to sell an article at a certain price. We believe in a fair and free fight, and if every man in town wants to sell DIXIE PLOWS or DOUGLASS' $3.00 shoes let him sell them, and let the house that can't stand the fire go down, be it us or any one else.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by us from W. L. Douglas, manufacturer of Douglas' $3 shoes.

W. D. BAITY & SONS,
Winston, N. C.:

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of an order from you for $3.00 Shoes. I would say that I have learned that you are advertising and selling my $3.00 Shoes for $2.50 per pair. This is contrary to my instructions, and as you did not sign and return to me the contract which I sent you I am obliged to return to you your order refused.

Yours, &c.,
W. L. DOUGLAS.

But we have Douglas' $3.00 Shoes and you can buy them at an honest profit.

Now, we want to ask the workingmen of this country what they think of this? Some one had reported us because we dared to sell for an honest profit. Some merchant and the manufacturer has agreed to try and run out all who are willing to sell for an honest profit, and have clear sailing to rake in your dollars. What do you think of it? A merchant in your own State and a Northern manufacturer combining to make you pay an unjust profit for an article! Is it not time to wake up and stand for your rights and those who help you?

We don't promise to give you goods. We sell for a profit; but are satisfied with a reasonable one. We spend nothing in loafing, and never combine with any one to charge an unfair profit. It is a duty you owe to yourselves to investigate our promises,—it costs you nothing. We cannot afford to deceive you. There are two interests we guard, our own and our customers, and we believe when we do this we have done our duty as merchants. We hold the reins of kinship and friendship over the pocket-book of no man. Buying and selling merchandise is business, and all things else are not to be counted when you go to spend your dollars, and you do yourself an injustice to buy of any one because you have been trading with him, or he is your kin.

Remember we ask no favoiitism or friendship. We believe in letting every tub stand upon its own bottom, and only ask your trade upon the claim of the best bottom values for the money down.

Don't forget that when in Winston your interests will be cared for by calling at the BEE HIVE.

Yours, against the old rotten system, against combinations and unjust profits.

W. D. BAITY & SONS.

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—FROM A—

PAPER OF NEEDLES TO A SILK DRESS.

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Beautiful Calico worth 7 cents at 5 cents.
Nice Calico worth 7 cents at 4 cents.
Worsted Dress Goods (wool) at 10 cents.
White Lawns worth 10 cents at 6 cents.
Figured Lawns worth 8 cents at 5 cents.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats worth $1.50 at 85 cents.
Good Suspenders at 5 and 10 cents.
Clocks as low as 85 cents.
A regular $1.50 Umbrella at 65 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER.

—GO TO—

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER'S

SHOE AND HAT STORE!

$15 000 WORTH OF NEW SHOES JUST RECEIVED.

WE ARE SELLING;

A regular $3.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $2.00.
A regular $2.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $1.50.
A Fine Calf Boot at $1.50.
Mens' Fine Shoes worth $1.75 at $1.10.
Brogan Shoes worth $1.25 at 85 cents.
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes worth $2.00 at $1.00.
Ladies' Fine Lace Shoes worth $1.50 at 75 cents.
Ladies' Slippers worth 75 cents at 25 cents.
Mens' Slippers worth $1.00 at 40 cents.
Fine Fur Hats worth $2.00 at 99 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

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Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c.

Indeed nearly everything usually kept in a general store,—and on Flour, Ship-Stuff, Chop, Meat, Sugar, Oil and Molasses, he is the leader in Waughtown, and makes good

Coffee, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco

A SPECIALTY.

He also sells Dr. Howard's Celebrated Family Medicines, and a full line of other Family Medicines; give him a call and you will be sure to get 100 cents worth of goods for every Dollar you pay to him.

John is an honest boy and will certainly do you right "just as he has always been doing." Also whenever you want to build go to John and he will sell you LUMBER as low as the lowest.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price **10c.** a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

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Feathers, Hat Ornaments, Ladies Fine Felt Hats, Hat Trimmings, Fine Shoes, newest style, Gossameres, Blankets, Shawls, &c.
Ostrich Tips, 50 cents a bunch.
Wings, 5 cents each.
Birds, 10 cents each.
Ladies Felt Hats 25 cents each.
Mens' Shoes, in 7s and 8s only, at half price.
Men's and Boys' Clothing in great variety.
Men's, and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Musical Instruments.
Best quality of Violin Strings.
600 yards of remnant Cloths, 1 and 2 yard lengths, 25c. per yard.
1,500 yards remnant Cloths, 2½ to 10 yard lengths, at 33⅓ per yard.

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 6th.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

Electoral Ticket.

FOR ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE:
A. M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FRED. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1ST DIST—
2ND DIST—JNO. E WOODARD, of Wilson.
3RD DIST—CHAS. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST—ED. W. POU, of Johnston.
5TH DIST—JOHN H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST—S. J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST—L. C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST—THOS. M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST—

State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEO. F. DAVIDSON of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEO. W. SANDERLIN, of Wayne.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SYDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba.

Judicial Ticket:

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT:
[To fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Ashe.]
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
[Under Amendment to the Constitution.]
JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke.

Congressional Ticket:

5TH DIST—J. T. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

The absconding banker of Atlanta, Ga., has been arrested in Ontario.

The nomination of James T. Morehead is acceptable throughout the district, and every Democrat should turn out and vote on the day.

At a recent meeting of the Republican Executive Committee William A. Guthrie of Durham was appointed on the Republican ticket for Supreme Court Judge, in place of Judge Russel, who declined the position.

The Southern Express Company has made the following reductions from this place:—To New York, $3 per hundred pounds instead of $3.75; to Baltimore $2, formerly $3; to Philadelphia, $2.50, formerly $3.50; to Cincinnati, $3.50 formerly $4.75.

THE ANARCHISTS.—Some three or four leading anarchists in Chicago have been arrested for conspiring to murder Judges Garey, Grinnel and Inspector Bonfield, who sentenced Spies and other anarchists who were hung last fall. Several of those arrested made confessions as being connected with the plot.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS NOVELIST, E. P. ROE.—Rev. E. P. Roe, the author of "Without a Home," "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," etc., died suddenly at his home near Cornwall, Thursday night, at 10:30, of neuralgia of the heart. He had been in the best of health, and his death was sudden and very unexpected.

CROSS AND WHITE of the Raleigh Bank trouble, and indicted for forgery, were found guilty, and sentenced, Cross to six years and White to five years work on the county public roads. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and, if necessary, will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

Cross and White are in jail awaiting bail. While great sympathy is manifested for the families of the prisoners, their sentence is recognized as just.

Mr. Brower, Republican member of Congress from this district, voted for the Mills Tariff Bill. Some of his Republican friends deny it, yet it is a fact nevertheless. Mr. Brower did right in using his judgment in the matter instead of obeying the dictates of his party. His reason for the vote was probably the internal revenue clause, which takes off a part of the tobacco tax. He could not well face his constituents, if he voted against a reduction of any part of the Internal Revenue. The vote will hardly strengthen his chances for re-election.

—The issues of the campaign will be freer from claptrap than usual. For the first time since the war, the Democrats have adopted an aggressive policy. They champion lower taxes on necessaries, and a reduction of internal revenues.

The Philadelphia *Times* of last Sunday says:

"The Mills tariff revision and revenue reduction passed the House by 162 yeas to 149 nays. A few Democrats voted against the bill and a few Republicans for it, (among them Brower of this District.)

These isolated cases of opposition to the declared policy of their respective parties, do not obscure the opposing attitudes of the two leading political organizations of the country on the confessedly paramount issue of tax reduction and tariff revision to be decided by the people in November next. The supporters of Cleveland are now fairly and aggressively before the country as the supporters of the Mills bill; the supporters of Harrison are as fairly before the country as opposing the Mills bill and as unable to offer any substitute for it in fulfillment of their solemn pledges to the country in favor of tariff revision and revenue reduction.

It is possible that the Senate will frame and submit a substitute for the House bill, but the latest advices are not favorable to such action.

We publish an able synopsis of the tariff bill in another column.

THE TARIFF BILL.

An Explanation of Its Operations on Industries

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower house, do not radically change the general scope of the measure as outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS.

Copper ore, which is now taxed 70 per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionares, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of the Badger State, was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the House: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked applause partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only 5 per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely, and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX.

Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern States in the Senate chamber. Why should they not? Their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodsmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its twenty per cent. duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wool or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually hiring hundreds of Candian half-breeds and Indians as woodmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern States.

DUTIES NOT TOUCHED.

It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows the duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign basket-makers, bookbinders and finishers, bone and ivory-workers, boot and shoemakers, brewers and maltsters, britannia ware makers, button factory operators, candle-makers, cigar-makers, clock and watchmakers and repairers, coopers, copper-workers, corset-makers, cutlery-makers, distillers and rectifiers, fishermen, flax-dressers, fur-workers, gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillson, gimp and tassel-makers, gold and silver-workers and jewelers, gunsmiths and locksmiths, harness and saddle-makers, hat and cap-makers, hosiery and knitting mill operators, lace makers, leather case and pocket-book-makers, leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners, miners, mirror and picture-frame-makers, organ-makers, paper mill operators, pianoforte-makers and tuners, preserved meats, rubber good makers, scale and rule-makers, screw-makers, shirt, cuffs and collar-makers, shooks, silk mill operators, straw-workers, tiles, common and firebrick-makers, trunk, valise and carpetbag-makers, tobacco factory operators, umbrella and parasol-makers, stove, furnace and grate-makers, various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., have under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reductions are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionery, with a twenty per cent. reduction on sugar, is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels, with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), five per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

IRON, STEEL AND LEAD.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent., the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent. Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., reduced to forty-eight. Common tools in universal use: Hammers, now sixteen per cent., to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four, to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent., the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or block marble from fifty-three to thirty-two.

COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent. are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dystuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent., is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flax-seed and linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty two per cent., at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from fifty-eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many minor articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 17th, the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported back, and a bill was passed placing John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as Major General; the bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers and others employed by the government under the eight-hour law was then considered until adjournment; almost the entire session of the House was occupied in the consideration of the internal revenue feature of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Mills gave notice that he would call the previous question on the Tariff bill at 11:30 Saturday morning.

The Senate on the 18th considered the bill for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington, but no action was reached, the House session was occupied entirely in the consideration of the tariff bill.

In secret session of the Senate on on the 19th, the nomination of Samuel J. Bigelow, to be district attorney of New Jersey, was rejected by a large majority; the discussion and consideration of the tariff bill was closed in Committee of the Whole, and the bill reported to the House with favorable recommendation, amid hearty applause from the Democrats, and its further consideration was then postponed until 11:30 Saturday morning.

The principal business of the Senate was done in secret session on the 20th, when the nomination of Mr. Fuller, for Chief Justice, was confirmed by a vote of 41 to 20; there were seven pairs, and one absent not paired; the speaking was by Edmunds, Evarts and Stewart in opposition, and Farwell and Cullom in defence of Fuller; the Democrats did not speak; in the House the bill appropriating $250,000 to aid State Homes for disabled volunteers was passed, and the conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented and agreed to; the bill appropriates $22,277,116.

The Senate on the 21st passed a bill appropriating one million dollars to reimburse colored depositors of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, for losses incurred by the failure of that Company; the fisheries treaty was then considered in open session; the day was an interesting one in the House, Mr. Mills making the closing speech on the Tariff bill, and the vote on its passage being taken, which resulted, yeas 168, nays 149; the result was greeted with applause, which was long continued; a letter was read from Mr. Randall, placing himself on record in opposition to the bill.

—*Wilmington Star Outlines.*

The Lady and the Lady's Book.

The lady, whoever and wherever she may be, needs GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, and finds in the August number, which is now before us, much that is suggestive, helpful and valuable. Not alone in the stories and current articles which make very interesting reading, but in the illustrated fashion notes and the hints about all that makes home bright and happy. This August number is an exceedingly breezy and brilliant one, and will be found delightful reading for summer days. There are several sparkling love stories, a choice store of original poetry, and a variety of valuable articles on subjects of importance to lady readers. The price of this highly-prized journal is only two dollars a year. Write for further particulars to the publishers of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, 1224 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Those Special Tax Bonds.

Do the people of North Carolina want to pay the twenty-four millions of fraudulent bonds for which they never received any benefit? To do so would double our taxes for 30 years to come. Remember that O. H. Dockery was the leader of the Republican party when those bonds were issued, and that a vote for Mr. Morton is a vote for the man who is now trying to force their payment by suit against the State in the courts. Beware of the trail of the viper.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

Hon. Melville W. Fuller has at last been confirmed notwithstanding the Edmunds-Evarts opposition.

Gov. Scales is among the soldiers at Wrightsville.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Cause of Mr. Purroy's Quarrel with the Organization.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The friends of Fire-Commissioner Purroy are still circulating stories to the effect that he intends to sever his connection with the County Democracy organization, and that Judge Randolph B. Martine, Police-Justice Andrew J. White, Mr. Edward Kearney, Col. Michael C. Murphy, and other members of the organization would soon follow his example.

It was stated in one paper this morning Secretary Whitney has manifested much less love for the County Democracy than formerly and that it was only a question of time when he also would withdraw from the organization and join Tammany Hall. It was said that the reason why Police-Justice White proposed to withdraw from the County Democracy was because he desired to secure the nomination for Sheriff.

Members of Tammany Hall and the County Democracy laughed heartily at this story when their attention was called to it to-day. Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald said; "You can say that so far as Judge Martine, Justice White, Mr. Kearney, and Col. Murphy are concerned, they have no intention whatever of resigning from the County Democracy. Mr. Purroy will resign, but the County Democracy organization will be stronger this fall than ever before, and whether or not there is an alliance on a local ticket with Tammany Hall, our organization will name the next Mayor."

MINISTER ROBERTS.

Stricken with Paralysis and His Case is Hopeless.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, July 21.—Minister Roberts has been stricken with paralysis. His physician pronounces his case hopeless.

William B. Roberts was a prominent and successful merchant of New York, and for a long while was largely interested in real estate during which time he was considered to be worth anywhere from $150,000 to $250,000.

During the time of the Fenian movement, and when Canada was invaded from New York, Mr. Roberts was the head centre of the Fenians in this country. All his life he has been a strong sympathizer in the cause of Ireland, and after the abandonment of the Fenian movement he joined and took an active part in the land league organization.

As Much a Mystery As Ever.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The mystery of the shooting of W. A. Underhill, which took place on Friday night at Kathleen Villa, at Bath Beach, while the gentleman in question was promenading the grounds surrounding the house with a Miss Bennett at the conclusion of a dance, remains still unsolved.

The patient is in no immediate danger, although a slight degree of fever developed itself during yesterday afternoon, but this Drs. Allen and Spier, who are attending him, say is no unusual feature in such cases.

Tired of Legislative Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—An unusually large number of declinations to stand for re-election have been announced this season.

Among them are: Dunn of Arkansas, Dougherty of Florida, Thomas and Plumb of Illinois, Maston of Indiana, Lafonte of Kentucky, Morse, Collins and Russell of Massachusetts, Nelson and Rice of Minnesota, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Belmont, Campbell, White and Weber of New York, Foran of Ohio, Scott of Pennsylvania, Butler and Neal of Tennessee, and Guenther and Stevenson of Wisconsin.

Good News for Fish's Creditors.

NEW YORK, July 22—Referee Hamilton Cole yesterday handed in his report to the Supreme Court in the matter of James D. Fish, the former president of the Marine Bank, who is now in Sing Sing.

He finds that the conveyance by Fish of certain real estate in this city was in fraud of creditors and is void; that the assignee is entitled to recover possession and to an accounting. The indications are that the creditors of Fish will in the near future be paid the greater portion of their claims.

The Seventy-First at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Seventy-first Regiment of New York celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bull Run at that place and yesterday in fine style. Many visitors from Richmond and this city were present. The regiment will arrive here to-day and will be received by the President. They will visit points of interest and leave for home to-morrow afternoon. They number about 400 and are under command of Colonel Kepper.

Products of Colored Labor.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The colored people of this State are preparing to hold an industrial exhibition, to open on October 1. Isaac Myers, president of the association, has now enough exhibits promised to guarantee the success of the undertaking. The exhibition will be held in one of the public halls of this city, and in it will be represented all varieties of labor in which the colored people are engaged.

Connecticut Republicans.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet here Wednesday to decide on the time for holding the State Convention.

Samuel Fassenden and Chairman Day were here in conference with the Republican leaders on Thursday. The convention will be called not later than Sept. 6, and will be held here.

Eclipse of the Moon.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There was no official observation of the eclipse at the Naval Observatory last night, as Professor Langley had gone to Pittsburgh to take observations.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The total eclipse of the moon was from 11.53 P.M to 1.36 A.M., and was witnessed by thousands of people all over this city.

Warring Knights at New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—At a meeting of District Assembly 49 Knights of Labor last night Master Workman Quinn after trying to keep suspended members out of Pythagri's hall walked away with the charter accompanied by his friends, each set of members holding separate meetings. The split has long been expected.

Blaine Coming Home.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mr. Blaine will sail for this port from Liverpool August 1. He is to be given a reception here which it is claimed will be one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in this country. Over 50,000 men parade, it is said.

Troubles of Knights.

TROY, N. Y., July 23.—The old armory in this city, sold to the Knights of Labor several years ago for $13,000, has been taken possession of by the State authorities, the purchasers having defaulted on the interest. The Knights had paid $3,000 of the purchase price.

Mrs. Cignarala Reprieved.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A morning paper states that Governor Hill has signed a reprieve for Mrs. Cignarala, accused of the murder of her husband. She was notified to that effect but manifested little emotion.

Keenan Will Return.

NEW YORK, July 23.—It is stated by the Press this morning that exile John Keenan will return from Canada and testify against his associates in the Broadway bribery cases.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a wholesome Moral restraint offers the best Physical and the best Mental culture, a compulsory Curriculum with Enforced Study, a reasonable but strict Discipline, and a location entirely free from Malaria.

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RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

INTEREST SUPREME.

The House Thronged to Hear Mr. Mills' Speech.

HIS BILL PASSED AT LAST.

What the Statesman Had to Say For His Measure—"And They Call That Free Trade Too"—The Senate Blocking the Way to Further Action—A Brilliant Audience.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the history of legislation there have been few more exciting sessions of the House than that at which the Mills' bill was pressed.

The galleries of the House were filled long before the opening yesterday morning by an audience interested in the final passage of the bill. There were distinguished guests in the Speaker's gallery, and a few in the diplomatic gallery. In the Executive gallery were Mrs. Endicott, Miss Endicott, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Cockrill, and others of the few society leaders remaining in Washington.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom entered the Executive gallery after Mr. Mills had been speaking half an hour.

The members were nearly all in their places. There was a general air of expectation, and that low hum was heard about the floor which often precedes a notable event. It was with difficulty that the speaker could hear the motions of the routine business which preceded the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Mills was in his seat prepared for his closing speech, and was in much better physical condition than when the long debate began. He seemed to-day in full vigor of health.

At 11.30 Mr. Mills arose and asked to be allowed to make some corrections in his bill which he said were technical, and then to move the previous question on the bill. There was some objection on the Republican side to making the changes through evident fear that they were more than mere corrections, but the changes were finally made without a division. The previous question was then moved, and Mr. Mills began to address the House at 11.35.

He began with a review of the condition of the Federal Treasury, and the relations of the surplus to taxation. He maintained that this surplus constantly makes the burden of taxation harder, and decreases prices. Should this condition continue he believed that stagnation and bankruptcy would follow. The Mills bill he was sure would furnish an adequate remedy.

Mr. Mills then proceeded to examine the schedules of the bill in detail and to compare them with the schedules of the existing tariff. At the end of each schedule he used the refrain, "And they call that free trade too. If they call that free trade will some one tell me what they call protection?"

In the chemical schedule the rate of duty had been reduced from $32.87 to $28.17. On earthern and crockery ware the reduction had been $7 in the hundred; they called that free trade. Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the bill—larger than in hemp, jute, iron, and in everything else except wool. Yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get $6,000,000 of protection on sugar the government had to collect $58,000,000 of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was one dollar in the hundred. More free trade. It was less than $1 in cotton goods; was not that moderate? The duty still remaining at $39.07. In wools and woollens the reduction was $20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. These manufactures would get free wool and 40 per cent. protection, or 5 per cent. more than he now got; and still they said the bill was a free-trade measure. Articles amounting to many million dollars had been placed on the free list and $6,399,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief produce of this country, yet the Republican party had put in on the free list; and they were right. But when it was proposed to touch wool the combination that made the protective tariff was struck, and they said: "You shall not touch it."

The next article on the free list was tin plate, yielding now $5,700,000 duty. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The Committee proposed to give this money to the consumers; yet their action was called free trade if that was free trade, make the most of it. Salt was the next. Because a few people were interested in its manufacture the committee was stigmatized as free traders for putting it on the free list. Burlap was not made in this country. It had been placed on the free list.

By the changes made in the bill since it was introduced the average rate of the bill had, he said, been reduced so that now it proposes a percentage of 42.49 instead of 47.10 under the existing law. Such a bill, he maintained, cannot properly be characterized as a free trade bill.

Mr. Mills created considerable amusement at one point in his speech. Speaking of free trade, he charged that his opponents wanted to reduce the taxes upon nothing except on whiskey, which they welcomed. He then raised to his lips a coffee cup and drank. This was greeted with applause and great laughter.

Having passed over the schedules in a hasty review, he came to wool and devoted considerable time to advocating the policy of the bill with respect to free wool.

Talking of free wool, he said: "The Democratic party is legislating in the interests of man and not sheep."

Mr. Mills, in closing, said: "We do not intend to debauch the American people in order to buy their judgment at the polls."

At 1.05 o'clock the roll was called on the bill. Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the affirmative amid applause from the Democrats. The next burst of applause greeted the vote of Bliss, Democrat, of New York, in the negative.

When Fitch voted aye there was vigorous hand-clapping among the Democrats, and Greenman's and Merriman's negative votes were as well applauded on the Republican side. When Nelson voted aye the Democratic applause was prolonged and tumultuous. The vote stood 162 to 149—majority 13. Nelson and Fitch of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, and Bliss, Greenman, Merriman and Sowden of the Democrats voted with the Republicans.

The following members were paired: Hogg with Randall, Whiting with Heistand, Belmont with Davenport, Perry with Spooner, Glover with Browne, of Indiana, and Granger with Woodburn.

When the speaker announced the passage of the bill the democrats broke into cheers and waved bandannas wildly in the air.

It is quite evident that no tariff bill will be passed by the senate this session. There is widespread opposition among republicans in both branches to the senate's taking up the bill which the finance committee is preparing.

Habeas Corpus for Pitcher.

MONTREAL, Que., July 22.—A writ of habeas corpus ordering the body of Charles A. Pitcher, absconding teller of the Union Bank of Providence, to be produced in the Superior Court Monday and show cause why he should not be tried for extradition was served Saturday. The bank will have to serve the warrant or discontinue proceedings.

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219 Students last year. This School is finely located in the Piedmont region of N. C. (near Greensboro, where good board can be had low.) It has splendid buildings, fine study halls, and elegantly furnished Society Halls, beautiful Chapel, and is completely equipped. One of the few first-class High Schools in the South. Address

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Oak Ridge, N. C.
July 12—3t.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Cash Against Credit.

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Next to Jacobs, the Clothier.

—*WINSTON, N. C.*—

Our Motto:—The best bottom values for the money down.

ANOTHER COMMON SENSE TALK TO THE WORKING MEN OF OUR COUNTRY.

KIND READER:—In these days of "trusts" and "combinations" among capitalists, manufacturers and merchants to wring from the working-men of our land unjust and extortionate profits on their productions, it is high time you were looking around for some means of protection, and we hail with pleasure the coming of labor clubs, farmers' alliances, &c., and the determination of so many to throw off the yoke of bondage, known as the credit system.

We want to congratulate the hundreds of farmers throughout the Piedmont section of our good old State, who have seen the dangers lurking in the credit system, and gone to work to rid themselves and neighbors of the abomination. This accursed system has long had a strong hold on our people, and it may seem hard to break its grip, but if you persevere you will not fail to win, and then you will be a happy, prosperous and free man, free to buy your goods where you please and of whom you please. And when you come across some time merchant who is all bound up with these combination manufacturers to charge you about 25 per cent. above an honest profit, you can assert your independence and give them the go by.

We don't believe in this way of giving one man in a town control of an article which enables him to name his own price and charge unjust profits. We believe in competition because it will regulate values, and is nothing but justice to a trading public. We believe that when a business hasn't merit enough in it to stand without being propped up by combinations it is a fraud and not worthy the patronage of a buying people.

We will make no agreement with any man or company of men to sell an article at a certain price. We believe in a fair and free fight, and if every man in town wants to sell DIXIE PLOWS or DOUGLASS' $3.00 shoes let him sell them, and let the house that can't stand the fire go down, be it us or any one else.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by us from W. L. Douglas, manufacturer of Douglas' $3 shoes.

W. D. BAITY & SONS,
Winston, N. C.:

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of an order from you for $3.00 Shoes. I would say that I have learned that you are advertising and selling my $3.00 Shoes for $2.50 per pair. This is contrary to my instructions, and as you did not sign and return to me the contract which I sent you I am obliged to return to you your order refused.

Yours, &c,
W. L. DOUGLAS.

But we have Douglas' $3.00 Shoes and you can buy them at an honest profit.

Now, we want to ask the workingmen of this country what they think of this? Some one had reported us because we dared to sell for an honest profit. Some merchant and the manufacturer has agreed to try and run out all who are willing to sell for an honest profit, and have clear sailing to rake in your dollars. What do you think of it? A merchant in your own State and a Northern manufacturer combining to make you pay an unjust profit for an article! Is it not time to wake up and stand for your rights and those who help you?

We don't promise to give you goods. We sell for a profit; but are satisfied with a reasonable one. We spend nothing in loafing, and never combine with any one to charge an unfair profit. It is a duty you owe to yourselves to investigate our promises,—it costs you nothing. We cannot afford to deceive you. There are two interests we guard, our own and our customers, and we believe when we do this we have done our duty as merchants. We hold the reins of kinship and friendship over the pocket-book of no man. Buying and selling merchandise is business, and all things else are not to be counted when you go to spend your dollars, and you do yourself an injustice to buy of any one because you have been trading with him, or he is your kin.

Remember we ask no favoiitism or friendship. We believe in letting every tub stand upon its own bottom, and only ask your trade upon the claim of the best bottom values for the money down.

Don't forget that when in Winston your interests will be cared for by calling at the BEE HIVE.

Yours, against the old rotten system, against combinations and unjust profits.

W. D. BAITY & SONS.

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ROSENBACHER & BRO'S

DRY GOODS STORE!

FOR BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING

—FROM A—

PAPER OF NEEDLES TO A SILK DRESS.

WE ARE SELLING:

Alamance Plaids worth 7 cents at 6 cents.
Sheeting worth 7 cents at 6 cents.
Beautiful Calico worth 7 cents at 5 cents.
Nice Calico worth 7 cents at 4 cents.
Worsted Dress Goods (wool) at 10 cents.
White Lawns worth 10 cents at 6 cents.
Figured Lawns worth 8 cents at 5 cents.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats worth $1.50 at 85 cents.
Good Suspenders at 5 and 10 cents.
Clocks as low as 85 cents.
A regular $1.50 Umbrella at 65 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER.

—GO TO—

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER'S

SHOE AND HAT STORE!

$15 000 WORTH OF NEW SHOES JUST RECEIVED.

WE ARE SELLING;

A regular $3.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $2.00.
A regular $2.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $1.50.
A Fine Calf Boot at $1.50.
Mens' Fine Shoes worth $1.75 at $1.10.
Brogan Shoes worth $1.25 at 85 cents.
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes worth $2.00 at $1.00.
Ladies' Fine Lace Shoes worth $1.50 at 75 cents.
Ladies' Slippers worth 75 cents at 25 cents.
Mens' Slippers worth $1.00 at 40 cents.
Fine Fur Hats worth $2.00 at 99 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

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May 3rd, 1888—3m.

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go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete stock of the best quality of

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Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest prices:

Dry Goods and Notions,
Fancy Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c.

Indeed nearly everything usually kept in a general store,—and on Flour, Ship-Stuff, Chop, Meat, Sugar, Oil and Molasses, he is the leader in Waughtown, and makes good

Coffee, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco
A SPECIALTY.

He also sells Dr. Howard's Celebrated Family Medicines, and a full line of other Family Medicines; give him a call and you will be sure to get 100 cents worth of goods for every Dollar you pay to him.

John is an honest boy and will certainly do you right "just as he has always been doing." Also whenever you want to build go to John and he will sell you LUMBER as low as the lowest.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price **10c.** a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER, Druggist.

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LARGE JOB LOT

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Big drive in all Silk Ribbons.
2,000 yards Cloth in remnants.
Best line Ladies and Gents Underwear at cost.
Feathers, Hat Ornaments, Ladies Fine Felt Hats, Hat Trimmings, Fine Shoes, newest style, Gossameres, Blankets, Shawls, &c.
Ostrich Tips, 50 cents a bunch.
Wings, 5 cents each.
Birds, 10 cents each.
Ladies Felt Hats 25 cents each.
Mens' Shoes, in 7s and 8s only, at half price.
Men's and Boys' Clothing in great variety.
Men's, and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Musical Instruments.
Best quality of Violin Strings.
600 yards of remnant Cloths, 1 and 2 yard lengths, 25c. per yard.
1,500 yards remnant Cloths, 2½ to 10 yard lengths, at 33⅓ per yard.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized Agents.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Prof. E. A. D. Schweinitz is at Hot Springs, Ark.

A swindling picture agent has been operating in Winston.

Notice to debtors and creditors of Clerk Daniel Reich, in another column.

We regret to learn that Oscar Eaton lost his fine gray horse last Monday.

At the recent sale of the paper mill property was bid in by interested parties.

The best of Teas and the best of Spices at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston. July 12–tf.

Joseph Bradfield of Madison, N. C. announces himself a candidate for Congress in this (5th) District.

A water hydrant has been placed on Main street, between Dr. Butler's and Crosland's corner.

KEYS LOST.

A bunch of keys have been lost by Allen Richardson. A suitable reward will be given for their return to this office.

Elder C. Durham, of Durham, N. C., will preach the dedication sermon at Waughtown new Baptist church, next Sabbath at 11 a. m.

Miss Claudia Winkler left for Brooklyn, N. Y. She will perfect herself in needlework and embroidery returning to Salem sometime in the fall.

—W. A. BAITY of the Bee Hive has just returned from New York, where he bought a large stock of goods. July 19–tf.

—See advisement of W. O. Senseman & Co., the celebrated Tobacco Flue manufacturers; also John C. Spach's big ad. of the Waughtown Wagon.

—E. W. Shore, of Yadkin county, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, used the mad stone as a remedy, and, we learn, is considered out of danger.

—The Descriptive Sketch of Winston Salem, by Dr. D. P. Robbins, has met with severe criticism, as the book does not come up to the expectations of our citizens.

—Ice Cold Lime and Lemonade, Milk Shakes, Malto, Mexican Sherbert, Kidwell's Cream, &c., &c., at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C. July 12–tf.

—The proceeds of the entertainment given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Protestant church on last Friday and Saturday evenings amounted to $116.

—W. H. Hall and son, Rev. Jas. E. Hall, Misses Lou Shaffner and Alma Carmichael, Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Wurreschke are visiting Wilmington and Wrightsville.

—Rev. Samuel J. Blum, pastor of the Moravian church in Philadelphia, is here, visiting his mother. We are pleased to see him looking well, and wish him a pleasant visit.

—The Bee Hive buys all kinds of dried fruit at market prices, and sells goods at popular Bee Hive prices. July 19–tf.

—The eclipse was on time on Sunday night last. The light was considerably modified through the coppery surface of the moon. Occasionally clouds interfered with the observations.

—Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt, Quakers, preached at Pleasant Fork last Sunday morning. A large number of persons attended the services. At night Mr. David Sampson, also a Quaker, preached at the same place.

—The section of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad between this point and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road, has been let to contract, with conditions that it be completed by the 15th of December.—*Daily.*

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Rough and Ready Fire Company will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally at the Promenade Concert to be given for their benefit on Saturday night next in the Square. All reasonable refreshments will be on sale.

Salem Female Academy.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Salem Female Academy. Our time honored institution has made another progressive move. Miss Katherine W. Evans, of New York City, N. Y., has been engaged to fill the position of Lady Professor of Vocal Instruction for the next school year. Miss Evans has made Vocal Culture her life work, and has received a thorough training both in America and in Europe. In addition to her study in America, she has received certificates of proficiency from Desirie Artot de Padella and from Pauline Viardot-Garcia, a distinction which few of our American vocalists can boast. Miss Evans has already spent one year in successful teaching in the South, and hence, in assuming the duties in the Academy, will feel in sympathy with the work at the outset.

The management of the Academy has arranged for a special Through Car from Central Texas to Salem, N. C., without change, before the opening of the Fall Term of the institution. The car will be in charge of an experienced railroad official, who will escort the pupils to their destination. The car will pass through Marshall, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian, Birmingham, Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro to Salem. Parties from Arkansas and West Tennessee can meet the car at Birmingham. From Louisiana at Shreveport. From Southern Mississippi at Jackson. From Alabama at Meridian. From Florida and points in Georgia at Atlanta. From South Carolina at points between Atlanta and Charlotte. A special time table will be sent to patrons, intending patrons and all who may apply, early in August.

The next session will open with a very large number of scholars,

THE HANGING.

A large crowd of people surrounded the jail on Thursday morning last, anxious to get a sight of the condemned man, William Houston, as he emerged from the jail. He was taken out about 12 o'clock, and seemed calm and collected, deliberately taking his seat in the conveyance in company with Sheriff Boyer. Deputies Bradford and Cooper, and his spiritual adviser, Rev. H. O. Lacy, of the Episcopal Church.

The assembled crowd was variously estimated at 5,000 and upwards. Sheriff Boyer, Deputies Bradford and Cooper and Rev. Mr. Lacy occupied the scaffold with the prisoner. Rev. Mr. Lacy then delivered an appropriate address, alluding to Houston's previous life and the crime committed. He severely criticised the liquor traffic.

Prayer was offered up, during which the prisoner wept freely. Afterwards several of the friends of the doomed man came up and sang an appropriate hymn. The scene at this time was very affecting, and there were many tearful eyes showing sympathy. Houston made the following remarks:

"My friends, all I have to present is that I hope and pray to meet you all in heaven. I am ready to go, and I want you to meet me there. Beware of whisky and bad women, and look on me as an example to keep you and all others from being brought where I am."

The noose was then adjusted, the prisoner aiding by unbuttoning his collar, and the black cap drawn over his head. About 1:20 the prisoner again bid farewell to all, indicating his readiness to go.

The trap was sprung at 1.27, and in 8 or ten minutes the body was lifeless. After a suspension of 18 minutes the body was taken down and buried in the colored graveyard.

Much credit is due Sheriff Boyer and his assistants for the prompt and efficient work. Nothing happened to mar the solemnity of the occasion.

We copy from the *Daily* a brief sketch of the crime, trial and sentence:

"On the 21st day of May last, near noon, in a disreputable part of our town, Will Houston met Kate Crosby, and, without a word of warning, shot her dead, the bullet passing directly through her heart. Houston, after viewing his fatal work, sought immediately to escape, but, like an avenging nemesis, the law pursued, tracked him down, and took him before a jury of twelve of his countrymen, who found him guilty of murder.

"On the 28th day of May, at 4 p. m., Judge Clark sentenced him to be hanged on the 21st day of June. Soon after this, a petition, signed by the bar of Winston, was forwarded to Governor Scales, asking him to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The Governor, after examining into the matter and consulting with the trial judge, decided that it was not a case in which executive clemency could be exercised, but deferred his execution, however, until the 19th day of July.

"On the evening previous to the execution, Rev. H. O. Lacy administered the right of baptism to the condemned man, and in company with several ministers prayed with him."

—We have just received a large lot of Buist's fresh Turnip Seed, this year's crop. For sale at wholesale or retail by ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston. July 12–tf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Until within a week past we have had fine seasons around Kernersville, and gardens and corn fields were looking fine, but now it is hot and dry and vegetation is suffering; and as we had no rain on the first of the dog-days, the weather-wise say it will not rain in a month.

Editor Lindsay is pulling up his stakes to leave, and the future of the *News and Farm* is still unsettled, but we hope it will be continued by some one.

Quite a number of our people have gone to the Piedmont Springs and more are intending to go shortly. I had a letter from the proprietor of the McCanless House, at Danbury, saying he will take in all that will favor him with a call; and, judging from the past, no pains will be spared in rendering the guests comfortable. It is certainly a good house, "we know whereof we speak." And in this reminds me that one of our Kernersville neighbors, Mrs. L. Jones, has moved to Winston and opened a first-class boarding house the "*Jones House*," in Judge Wilson's former residence. So far as the eating is concerned, Mrs. Jones knows just how to prepare it, and as to tea and coffee, it just can't be beat in Winston nor any where else. And if any of the *Press* readers go there once they will be sure to go again. We were there on the 4th of July and tried it out; and although it was a crowded time, every one of the guests went away well pleased with the accommodation afforded.

I had occasion to go into Davie last week, and passed Mr. Haines' farm west of Winston, on the Clemmonsville road, and in one field I counted seventeen large stacks of clover hay, and the second crop ready to cut again. Ten years ago that land would not have made three bushels of wheat to the acre.

Mr. Redmond Sheek of Davie, told me that some years ago a man came to him and offered to sell him a piece of wood land adjoining him, which was called one hundred acres, and the man proposed to take one hundred dollars for it. Mr. Sheek told him he did not need it, and declined buying; the man insisted and at last he agreed to take it at the hundred dollars. It was surveyed and measured out one hundred and eleven acres. The first clearing that was made on it was two acres and three quarters and put in tobacco, and the crop brought just five hundred dollars in cash. The land lies three miles above Hall's Ferry.

Forty years ago Mr. Sheek commenced farming where he now lives, on land bought on a credit, and his horse that he made his first crop with was also bought on a credit; and some of his brothers, who left and went to Indiana, prophesied he would starve. By the time the war came on he owned about nine hundred acres of land and several slaves, and all paid for; and notwithstanding the loss of his slaves he is worth more to-day than his western brothers, and made it all by farming, and that in poor old North Carolina.

I went to Dr. Kerner's mill yesterday and asked the miller if he was grinding new wheat, and his answer was "Yes, a good deal, and it turns out better than I expected."

Mrs. Rights closed her school on last Friday, the 20th. It was prolonged on account of her having been sick several weeks in the Spring. In over ten years she has never had to stop more than a day or two on account of sickness before, and she has taught the longest of any one that ever has taught here, and has always had a good school in numbers.

Quite a number of men went to the hanging on Thursday. I saw no women going, and all that went had other business! Some old men went to take care of their grown up sons. The first one that was hung in this county was Chas. Yokely. I preached his funeral under the gallows and that satisfied me. I would sooner go in another direction. C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., July 20th, 1888.

ANARCHISTS.

More Arrests to be Made by the Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Developements far more important and sensational than heretofore will soon follow, and at least six more anarchists, all Germans and prominently identified with the Haymarket riot, will be placed under arrest.

It appears that since the north-side group, of which Fischer and Engel are members, was disbanded about a year and a half ago, a number of small anarchist groups have been formed in various parts of the city.

The groups are organized on a plan suggested by Johann Most and his associates in New York. Each group is composed of but three or four members, and is entirely independent in its actions. Whatever a group undertakes it does on its own responsibility. In case its existence is discovered only its own few members are affected, and these can furnish the police information only about themselves. The members of one group know nothing about those of another, and the only way they communicate is through cyphers in Johann Most's New York paper the Freiheit.

"This system of organization makes operating among the anarchists a hard task," said a detective to day. "It is hard to identify more than a certain number with one particular plot. Take, for instance, these Bohemians. They have, undoubtedly, been laboring under some outside influence: they have been assisted by some parties, but where that influence came from and who those parties are they certainly do not know themselves."

"How do the police keep track of the anarchists?" was asked.

"It is simple," was the reply, "We have the names of all the persons who read Most's paper, for only anarchists read it."

"Here is another thing that has not been noticed thus far," continued the detective, "In case strong evidence is brought against the men already under arrest, and especially against those whose arrrest will take place one of these days, the police of New York will be called upon to 'run in' Johann Most."

Patrick Kelly Extradited.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Patrick Kelly, the seaman of sixteen years' standing, who so foully and brutally murdered his shipmates, John Chapman and John Parry, on the high seas, on board the British steamer Erin, while that vessel was on her way from England to this port, was yesterday afternoon sent back to his native land for trial under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain.

Hoge and Murphy Cases.

CHICAGO, July 22.—When the conspiracy cases against Chairmen Hoge and Murphy were called Saturday morning neither of the defendants was present. The attorney for the road, Frank Collier, requesting a continuance, as the men were on a tour, doing virtually the campaign work. A postponement for a week was granted.

Another Dynamiter Arrested.

AURORA, Ill., July 22.—Deputy sheriffs called at the house of August Koegel, a brotherhood man, and placed him under arrest on charge of assisting Bauerelsen, Bowles and the other conspirators in purchasing and distributing dynamite to destroy the property of the Burlington road. He gave bail in $5,000.

Restraining the Evil.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 22.—A temporary injunction restraining the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad from denying the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York railway criminal facilities at Port Jervis, previously enjoyed by them, has been granted by Judge C. F. Brown.

Sheridan Will Soon be Out.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 22.—General Sheridan passed another restful night and was comfortable to-day. He has made a wonderful gain in his appearance and is looking remarkably well. His physicians say he will soon be able to be out.

A Sculptor Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Coroner Messemer was notified that Mr. Platt, a sculptor, had been found dead at his home, 148 West Sixteenth street, this morning. The gas burner in the room was found turned on and it is believed that he was asphyxiated by gas.

Boulanger Moved to Paris.

PARIS, July 22.—General Boulanger has sufficiently recovered to permit of his being removed from Count Dillon's villa at Neuilly to his own city residence, which was done yesterday. He is anxious to again engage in a political crusade.

Arrested for Perjury.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—John Schaeffer, member of the General Assembly, was arrested Saturday on a charge of perjury. He swore that John Bromme, who is not a naturalized citizen, had been a voter in his ward for three years.

Rumors About Stanley.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times says reports from Suakim confirm the report that either Henry M. Stanley or Emin Bey is in the vicinity of Canfour.

Dynamite on the Track.

STRATTON, Nev., July 22.—A gaspipe bomb, fifteen inches in length, was found on the track of the Burlington and Missouri railroad last night.

In Favor of the Bell Company.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Blodgett rendered his decision in the Cushman-Bell Telephone case in favor of the Bell Company.

An agreement for a joint canvass has been arranged between Fowle and Dockery. Mr. R. H. Battle for Mr. Fowle, and Mr. T. R. Purnell for Mr. Dockery, will arrange dates by August 10th.

An appaling cloudburst destroyed thirty lives at Wheeling, W. Virginia. A railroad trestle gave way and precipitated some thirty people into the water, and only three were rescued. No one dared to enter the flood and the shrieks of those in the torrent were heartrending.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

EDGAR FAWCETT and Brander Matthews do not speak as they pass by.

THE Cincinnati Baking Compan's works were burned Wednesday. Loss $30,000.

CHAMBERS' flouring mill at Latrobe, Pa., was burned Tuesday, with its contents. Loss $75,000.

ROBERT C. FANNING has been elected State Worthy Foreman of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor.

THE Buffalo management has bought the release of Edward Silch, one of the fielders of the Brooklyn Club.

THE corn peanut, tobacco and cotton crops about Petersburg, Va., will not yield as well as has been anticipated.

H. P. STANNARD, general agent of the Chicag and Northwestern Railroad, died at San Francisco Tuesday night.

THE Democrats of the Eighth Indiana District have nominated Elijah V. Brookstine for Congress on the 139th ballot.

JUDGE REDDICK of Arkansas has instructed the Grand Jury to thoroughly investigate the race trouble in that State.

CHARLES WINKLER, a contractor, and a laborer were killed by the walls of a building on Clark street, Chicago, falling on them.

GEORGE BENNIS, a boy of 10, was accidentally shot at Sullivan & Dorris' circus at Boston by an employee who was cleaning a revolver.

THE Elk National Bank and several business houses of Fayetteville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss $50,000

CHRIS BLATT of Millervillerville, Wis., was deliberately killed Tuesday by a neighbor named Schechler and his son while mowing in his field.

MANAGER SHAESIG says that neither he nor his men will pay the fines imposed by Umpire Doescher on the Athletic players at Cincinnati.

BENJAMIN BERGEN, who forged drafts amounting to $4,500 on Jacob Frey of Baltimore was arrested in Montreal. He will return for trial.

CHARLES J. BROOKS, owner of the mountain resort at Mt. Mansfield, Stowe, Vt., was married Wednesday to Miss Ella J. Mitchell of Dorchester, Mass.

A WATER spout burst over Vincennes, Ind., Tuesday evening, covering the surrounding country with two feet of water. Considerable damage was done.

HALF a dozen fires were started by incendiaries at Denver, Mass., Tuesday night. The residence and farm buildings of George McKenzie were burned.

THE members of the Kansas City team presented Dave Rowe, ex-manager of the nine, with $100. He was requested to buy such token as pleased him best.

Two million feet of lumber at Muskegon, Mich., belonging to Montgomery, Champaign & Co. and D. M. Avery & Co. was burned on Thursday. Loss, $30,000.

PITCHER CROWELL of the Clevelands received a partial sunstroke in one of the Kansas City games on the Fourth of July and has been unable to do any work since then.

THE scene of "Schennania," a new American comic opera (Charles Miesse, of Milton, Pa., librettist, and Dr. G. Miesse and son, composers) is laid at Puget Sound, W. T.

THE following cities would make the best league ever organized: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Detroit.

D. M. VINTON, was pitched so well for the Philadelphia Club three years ago, wants to play ball again. He has been graduated from Yale and is now living at Provincetown, Mass.

THE Chicago papers all speak in complimentary terms of M. W. Fuller, of that city, who was confirmed as Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court by the Senate Friday.

KEEFE says Brown talks in his sleep, and the other night yelled: "I'm not out; he never touched me!" Keefe says he can't understand this, as the man has not played for a month.

ALL the property of John E. Burton, the ex-mining king of Wisconsin, has been advertised for sale under foreclosure. Burton will be left penniless.

CHARLEY BEARD, a well-known sporting man of Baltimore, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for robbing F. W. Granger of several hundred dollars and a gold watch.

GEORGE H. ADAMS, of Burlington, N. J., is suffering from a dog bite inflicted nine years ago. His leg swelled up frightfully on the ninth anniversary of the bite.

THE Salvation Army at Quebec was attacked by a mob Monday evening at St. Foye parish. Stones were hurled and pistols drawn. Many persons were wounded.

JOSEPH MASON, treasurer of a Redding, Cal., mining company, committed suicide Sunday morning by blowing himself into atoms with fifty pounds of giant powder.

THE Saunders brothers have been held at Port Huron, Mich., in $5,000 bail on a charge of opium smuggling. Charles Label one of the gang, escaped from the officers and is now in Canada.

THE cannon-ball train on the East Tennessee railroad jumped the rails near Chattanooga Friday evening. The engineer and fireman were killed. The switch was opened by two negroes, who were caught and confessed.

THE Executive Committee of the National American party is sending out from Washington circulars calling all Americans to unite and send delegates to the convention to be held in Washington August 16.

THE investigating committee of the Iona University report that the morals of the young men and women attending it are good, and that they are not surrounded by contaminating influences or temptations.

SOUTHERN baseball enthusiasts say that the Southern League will be stronger than ever next year, and that it will consist of Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Galveston, Atlanta and Charleston.

THREE public-spirited citizens of Chicago have agreed to purchase old Fort Dearborn, the ancient relic of the city, and present it to the city if the municipal authorities will remove it to a park and have it properly cared for.

THE Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Lake Erie roads have met the reduction in white lead rates from Pittsburg east made by the Pennsylvania road. The rate to New York has been reduced from eighteen to fourteen cents.

WILLIAM M. GIBSON, collector for Mellon Brothers, real estate agents, of Pittsburg, Pa., has disappeared with $705 belonging to the firm. A letter from him, dated Canada, leads to the opinion that he has gone to Canada. He was treasurer of the Park Avenue Presbyterian church, and had no known bad habits.

WASHINGTON has decided not to sign Sutton. Two hours after President Young had promulgated Sutton's contract with Washington he received a call from Walter Hewitt, who told him that it had been decided not to sign him. Presidents Wykoff and White, of the Association and International League, were wired that Sutton was free to sign anywhere.

PRESIDENT YOUNG, of the League, thinks that when a runner advances a base by skillful sliding or daring when there is a chance to put him out, he should receive due credit. He also decides that, when a winning run is sent in by a hit, the game isn't over until the ball is again in play. This is for the purpose of giving the man making the hit full credit for all the bases for which he hits. Both points are good ones.

MARRIED.

In Waughtown, July 5th, by M. J. Bodenhamer, Esq., Joseph S. Hege and Miss Addie Lloyd, all of Centreville.

In Waughtown, by M. J. Bodenhamer, July 8th, Franklin Myers and Miss Alice Charles.

In Winston, July 19th, Henry Lee to Miss Lillian E. Woolen.

DIED.

In Winston, Saturday evening, John Edgar Carter, in the 26th year of his age.

At her home in Chatham county, on Saturday last, Mrs. Martha M. Hinshaw, mother of George W. Hinshaw, of Winston, in the 72nd year of her age.

On the 19th, in Kernersville, Mrs. Jeptha Hester.

In this county, Samuel Stoltz, aged 88 years, 1 month and 5 days.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

Spring Stock of SHOES being sold at ruinous low prices, and Fall Stock of BOOTS and SHOES coming in all, at the same time at C. R. WELFARE'S. July 19–3t.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending July 21, 1888:

Ladies.

Miss Flora Brooks, Miss Lizzie Carpenter, Mrs. L. M Crenshaw, Mrs. Martha A. Moser, Miss Charlotte Phelps.

Gentlemen.

Editor Monroe C. Advertiser, Mr. A. W. Sherrin.

Persons calling for these letters should say *Advertised*, and are required to pay 1c. for each letter.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Salem, N. C., have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreadful monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O Thompson's Drug Store, large bottles 81.

Tobacco Flues!

—AT THE—

BIG COFFEE POT

—ARE THE—

BEST IN THE MARKET.

We have selected our sheet iron from a number of samples and would respectfully say that we believe we have the

TOUGHEST IRON

this year than ever before.

We cannot lead in low prices as every one sells at the same, but we can and will

LEAD IN QUALITY

BOTH OF IRON AND WORK.

—WE HAVE A—

SOLID REPUTATION ON FLUES

and we always strive to improve it.

GIVE US A CALL.

Thanking you for your past liberal patronage.

Very Respectfully,

W. O. SENSEMAN & CO.,

Main St., SALEM, N. C.

No. 30–1y.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of Daniel A. Reich, deceased, late of Forsyth county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of July, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

WM. M. REICH, *Adm'r.*,
of Daniel A. Reich.

This 11th day of July, 1888—30–6w.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,

SALEM, N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIful grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; special schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnæ. Send for Catalogue and circulars.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Mortgage Deed to me executed by Daniel Dry and wife and John Dry and registered in Book 5, page 276–7, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Forsyth county, on

Saturday, 11th Day of August, 1888, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

on the premises in Lewisville, I will expose to sale at public auction for cash, a tract of land of

55 ACRES,

on which is a good dwelling and outbuildings and good orchard.

Title in fee will be made to the purchaser immediately on payment of purchase money.

L. C. LAUGENOUR,
Mortgagee.

July 4th, 1888—5t.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 75 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	70 to 00
Oats, " "	45 to 00
Rye, " "	00 to 80
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd.) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 50
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white) " "	0 85 to 0 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0 00
Pork	7 to 8
Lard	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 08
" Hams,	10 to 12
Green Apples, per bushel	0 40 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter, per pound,	20 to 25
Tallow, " "	4 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	75 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	60 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 0 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	45 to 50

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 4.00 to $5.00
" Medium,	6.00 to 7.00
" Good,	10.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 18.00
Leaf.—Common,	6.00 to 7.00
" Medium,	8.00 to 10.00
" Good,	12.00 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	30.00 to 40.00
Wrappers.—Common	20.00 to 25.00
" Medium,	60.00 to 00.00
" Good,	30.00 to 35.00
" Fine.	45.00 to 60.00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries free from seed, well dried	10c
Blackberries, well dried,	6c
Whortleberries, well dried,	5c
Raspberries, well dried,	12 to 13c
Damson plums, free from seed,	5c
Bright quarter apples, well dried,	3c
Bright sliced apples, well dried,	3 to 8½c
Fancy sliced apples, well dried,	4 to 4½c
Extra fancy sliced apples, well dried,	5c.
Half peaches, unpeeled, free from seed,	43
Bight peeled peaches,	7 to 8c
Fancy peeled peaches,	10 to 11c
Extra fancy peeled peaches,	12 to 18c

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.

POMONA, N. C.

TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF GREENSBORO.

The main line of the R. & D. R. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office. Salem trains make regular stops twice daily each way.

Those interested in fruit and fruit growing, are cordially invited to inspect this, the

Largest Nursery

in the State, and one of the largest in the South. Stock consists of

Apples, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quince, Grape, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Pie Plant, English Walnuts, Pecans, Chestnuts, Strawberries, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c., &c

All the new and rare varieties, as well as the old ones, which my new Catalogue for 1888 will show.

Give your order to my authorized agent or order direct from the nursery.

Correspondence Solicited.

Descriptive Catalogue free to all applicants.

Address

J. VAN. LINDLEY,
POMONA, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

Reliable salesmen wanted in every county. A good paying commission will be given.

April 15, 1888—tf.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FIRST TUSSEL

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

Our stock is in perfect shape, and we are anxious for your trade. We have a

SUPERB LINE OF

CHOICE GOODS,

comprising 40 different patterns of

GINGHAMS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WHITE GOODS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CASHMERES, BROCADES,

—AND OTHER—

DRESS GOODS.

Give us an early call, and carefully inspect our stock before purchasing.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Salem, N. C., March 15—tf.

The Weekly News & Observer.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chock full of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the **Weekly News and Observer** until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

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WAUGHTOWN WAGONS

THE W. E. SPACH WAGON!

MADE BY

J. C. SPACH,

Shops at Waughtown,

P. O. SALEM, N. C.

Runs as Easy as the Easiest Running Wagon in North Carolina!

The subscribers offer a fine lot of Wagons, made in their unsurpassed style and finish, at REDUCED PRICES. These wagons have been favorably known for 45 years, and always give satisfaction. They are carefully and substantially made by

HAND–WORK ALONE!

(As other reliable shops did in establishing their reputation and will continue to make them so.) They employ the best workmen and use the very best material. Have now on hand timber 3 years ahead and expect to make better wagons than ever. Remarkable for light draft, durability and general excellence of finish. Will use the best Pennsylvania Iron, and by working at the bench themselves can warrant their wagons well made. They have their own saw mills and take none but the best timber for wagons. Will work no more apprentices. All kinds of wagon lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work. Their wagons are lighter than any other of the same capacity, a big item on bad roads. Their steel skeins are of best make and never break.

They make over one wagon per day, and can ship promptly. They make the Box Bed Wagon as cheap as the Western Wagon, and make the plantation look on running gear, which cannot be found on Western Wagons. Were awarded a Diploma at Exposition of 1884. Steel skeins nothing extra, and steel tire $2.50 extra only. Why not buy their wagons.

WAGONS ALWAYS ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Thankful for past favors they solicit a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. Where they go they call for more.

JOHN C. SPACH, Agent, Waughtown, N. C.

July 26, 1888—tf.

W. T. CARTER & CO.,

NORTH EAST CORNER COURT HOUSE SQUARE, WINSTON, N. C.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SELL GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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Special Compound for Tobacco! Reliable in its Manufacture!

Special attention given to the manufacture of every pound. Standard just the same. Quick in its action. Profitable in its results. Has been used successfully by the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina for 30 years. By proper cultivation, care and management, it insures you a crop of FINE YELLOW TOBACCO. Try it this year if you want a crop of GOLDEN BRIGHT TOBACCO. None better on the market. We refer you to thousands of planters who have used it year after year. Call on

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May 3, 1888—3m.

BEVAN, THE JEWELER,

55 MAIN ST., WINSTON, N. C.

HAS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND Gents fine

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

WATCH CHAINS, CHARMS, SOLID GOLD RINGS, and a variety of other jewelry too numerous to mention. Also extensive line of one and 8 day CLOCKS.

GOLD, SILVER, STEEL AND RUBBER SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

to suit everybody. GOLD AND SILVER HEAD and other style of WALKING CANES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

skillfully repairde and warranted. Engraving neatly executed.

April 12, 1888—9m.

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HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WINSTON, N. C.

To the Readers of the People's Press:

It is gratifying to us to be able to say our business last year was VERY MUCH larger than of any previous year—your patronage helped us to increase our trade and we are thankful for it.

Our motto has always been to sell good goods at the lowest prices for which it is possible to sell them to make a living out of the business.

We will Make no Change from this Rule.

We don't offer "BAITS" to catch trade but deal fairly with all—one man's money is worth as much as another's.

It is well known that we carry the largest and most complete stock of GOODS to be found in this part of the State. Both our Wholesale and Retail Departments will be replenished from day to day with the newest and most desirable styles of goods.

We call special attention to our

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

—AND TO OUR—

SHOE & BOOT DEPARTMENTS

—ALSO TO OUR—

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD SEEDS.

There is always a difference of from 25 to 75 cents per bushel between the price of poor quality and good quality of seed. We buy and sell only the best seeds to be had and offer one thousand bushels Red Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed at low prices.

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS.

These fertilizers continue to grow in popular favor and no one who wishes to raise fine Tobacco can afford to plant a crop without using them. We offer them again this year with the full assurance that the very high standard will be fully maintained. Prices lower than they were last year—terms the same.

Please remember that we can come nearer furnishing you with every article of supply and merchandise you need than any house in the State and at prices, quality of goods considered, that defy competition.

We ask that you come and see our goods before making your purchases.

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

Feb. 6, 1888.

KLEPTOMANIACS.

PEOPLE WHO STEAL FROM NECESSITY OR CHOICE.

An Agency Projected Which Will Protect Merchants From Their Depredations — Respectable Women Shoplifters, Etc.

"Why is it that so many persons prefer stealing to making an honest living?" asked a Washington *Star* reporter of a detective the other day.

"There are various reasons," replied the detective. "Some persons steal because they can't help it; others because they find it easier than working, while others steal simply because they have an opportunity. There are some persons who steal thousands of dollars' worth of property before they are caught. Often they are ladies, the wives of respectable citizens, who would never for a moment be suspected of anything wrong. Some of them, as I said before, do it simply because they have an opportunity. Others commit these thefts because they like to dress well and fashionably, and are not allowed enough money for that purpose by their husbands. Such women always dress well, and usually have enough money to spend for ordinary wearing apparel, but not enough to keep pace with the fashions. They usually confine their operations to three or four stores. They will do their shopping in such few stores that their purchases at each amounts to considerable in a year. They become acquainted with the proprietors and clerks of the stores, and are regarded so highly by them that they are given full sway, and can go about the stores without ever being watched or suspected, and even if they acted suspiciously no notice would be taken of them. In this way they manage to secure considerable property. They are not always satisfied with robbing the stores, but will sometimes pick up a stray purse, carelessly placed on the counter by another customer, who is making some purchases, or who is being fitted to a cloak or trying on a bonnet. Then when the purse is missed, complaint is made, but she, of course, is not suspected. The only other persons about are the clerks, upon whom suspicion rests, and sometimes such clerks are closely watched and sometimes discharged and the suspicion hangs to them forever afterward. There is another class of persons," continued the detective, "who need considerable watching. Young men who are employed as clerks in the stores at salaries ranging from $5 to $10 per week. They are frequently from fifteen to twenty years old. After hours, when the time is their own, they frequently fall into bad company and bad habits soon follow. They have to pay board at home, and after that amount is taken out of their week's earnings they have but very little left. With that small sum they cannot hire buggies, put up champagne and go about like others, and the consequence is they soon begin to knock down.

"To avoid so much of this class of stealing," he said, "I think it would be a good plan for the merchants to organize a sort of protective agency or society, and have in their employ detectives who would watch the scores of clerks after business hours, and note the habits of each. Monthly reports of their conduct could be made and the merchants would then be able to know or at least have an idea of how the clerks conducted themselves while not attending to business. Take a case for instance where a clerk receiving a small salary would visit saloons and other places where he would spend money freely, and spend more in a night or two than he actually earned in a week, his employer would certainly know that there was something wrong and could then take special notice of the particular individual.

"Another class of persons who steal are porters. They usually open the store in the morning, and there is ample opportunity for them to wrap up bundles and secrete them in the cellar or other convenient places, and when they start out to deliver goods they carry the plunder with them. Sometimes a porter in a dry goods house will cut a silk dress pattern and pin it to the lining of his coat. He can then put his coat on and walk out of the store undiscovered. Then there are some persons who steal on account of poverty. Such persons, however, are few, and their thefts amount to but little.

"A great amount of stealing done results from the carelessness of persons in employing servants," continued the detective. "Householders frequently employ servants who come as perfect strangers, without any recommendation, unless it be the recommendation of some unknown person, which any person can get from some one. They receive their pay and leave, and, if they ask it, will often be given a recommendation. Before such a servant has been gone any length of time a theft has been discovered and the police are called in to investigate the case.

"There is another class of persons who steal for nothing else than to get money for the purchase of whisky. This class of persons travel about in the guise of a tramp and go from door to door asking for something to eat. There are very few persons who will refuse such hungry-looking individuals something to eat, and will either invite them in or tell them to wait at the door untill they return. In the former case they usually manage to pick up some trifling ornament which will get them a drink, and in the latter case they will step in and clean the hatrack, and when the charitable persons return they have disappeared.

"Then there are persons who have dishonest sons. From time to time they miss pieces of silverware or clothing, and the servant is suspected. The unsuspected member of the family continues his systematic robberies until the matter is reported to the police, and an investigation follows. The officer soon learns the place frequented by the son, and when it is shown beyond a doubt that he and not the servant is the guilty party there is trouble in the family. Persons who rob their parents in this way usually do it because they have fallen into bad company or are addicted to the use of intoxicants, or some other bad habit, so that there is no doubt but that innocent persons are often suspected of theft and their reputation injured.

The British House of Lords.

The British House of Lords now consists of 540 members, exclusive of fifteen minors, of whom the little Duke of Albany is the youngest. The number is made up as follows: Princes, 4; archbishops, 2; dukes, 22; marquises, 19; earls, 114; viscounts, 28; bishops, 24; barons, 285, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers. There are also eight ladies who are peeresses in their own right. In addition to these, there are 6 earls, 1 marquis, 3 viscounts and 5 barons of Scotland, and 14 earls, 17 viscounts and 32 barons of Ireland who have no seat in the Upper Chamber. In Henry II.'s reign there were four creations only. In Queen Victoria's time there have already been 221, while in that of George III. they amounted to 466. Some of these titles have now lapsed, while others have been merged in higher titles. Since the time that letters patent were instituted by Richard II., over 450 titles have become extinct, apart from those sunk in higher creations. Where are now the dukedoms of Shrewsbury, Bolton, Huntingdon, Bridgewater and Wharton? The title of the present Dukes of Cambridge, Buckingham and Cleveland will expire with their owners, as will those of the Marquis of Bredalbane, Earl de Montalt, the Earl of Fife, Earl Sidney, Viscounts Eversley and Sherbrooke and several barons.—*London Truth.*

German Dairy Schools.

An European letter, noticing agriculture in general in Europe, has the following in relation to the dairy school of Pacselez-Meinersen, near Luneburg, opened in 1884, and under the direction of H. Hasselmann, says the pupils follow four sections of work—the dairy, school, household managament, and the kitchen and flower gardens. The schooling is confined to reading, writing and arithmetic, the latter with special reference to keeping simple accounts. The flower and kitchen garden, in the light work of which they take part, is limited to cottage and farming wants. The housekeeping is in great part restricted to that of the kitchen. For the dairy the girls have to assist in all the processes of butter and cheese-making, to keep a register of the yield of each cow, and to test samples of the milk. The director gives every theoretical explanation required.

The school manipulates sixty-six gallons of milk daily—the pupils being seven girls. Some milk is furnished by contract from farmers. The Laval hand separator is in use. From time to time the Swartz and Holstein butter systems are tried. Since the adoption of the hand separator more butter, and of a superior quality has been obtained as compared with older methods.

The experience of M. Hasselmann re-pecting the utilization of the skim milk is important. He considers it is very suitable for making into cheese, but is, above all, excellent for feeding calves. He shows by his books that when skim milk is made into cheese, or employed for hog fattening, it is not so remunerative as when given to calves. His plan is to give calves uncreamed milk daily, fresh and pure; on their being able to consume their five quarts he supplies them with as much unskimmed milk as they can take. In the course of eight or ten weeks they are fattened, not very fat, but fleshy. M. Hasselmann does not believe in the theory that to obtain whiteness of flesh feeding on whole milk is essential. He maintains that the aptitude for whiteness is inherited by the calf from its mother, is dependent on race, and the kind of food given to the cow. M. Hasselmann has tried every variety of substitute for milk in the rearing and fattening of cattle, and concludes that substitutes are of little utility, but often quite the contrary, as they can prove a danger.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

A Fearful Death.

A young Portuguese farmer named Joseph Silva, while cutting hay in a field near Centerville, Cal., says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, encountered a large rattlesnake, which he struck with his scythe and stunned. Silva supposed that he had killed the reptile and picked it up by the tail to cut off the rattles. He used a knife that was somewhat dull, and, holding the snake almost at arm's length, hacked at the cartilage connecting the rattles with the tail several times without severing it. To accomplish his purpose more easily he gripped the snake by the body, and, as the knife penetrated at the last effort, the venomous creature doubled and struck him on the little finger, burying its fangs deep in the flesh. The boy shook the snake off, and without an instant's hesitation cut the finger off at the middle joint, below the place where the reptile's teeth had entered. Even then his nerve did not desert him, and he made his way homeward, a considerable distance. Here he drank a large quantity of whisky and had his bleeding finger bandaged. He felt no ill-effects from the bite of the snake, and on the following Wednesday his curiosity led him to search for the piece of his finger which he had left in the field beside the dead body of the snake, which he killed after the amputation. He found the finger black and rotting with the poison it had absorbed, and, without consideration of the consequences, handled it. By some means the virulent poison came in contact with his wound, and that night he died in horrible agony, decomposition setting in before the breath left his body.

A Bird Hall of Courtship.

There is a decided tendency among birds to select special localities or places for the better expression of their emotions. The perfection of this idea is seen in a class of birds found in Australia, and allied to the birds of paradise. They not only have certain places for their meeting, but little halls of courtship are erected. The amount of intelligence and architectural ability involved in the formation of those halls is wonderful, and were there not so many well authenticated accounts, the stories concerning them would be classed as improbable. During the mating season the male birds become exceedingly active, and, having selected some secluded spot, they begin the erect on of an edifice that is entirely separate and distinct from the rest. The bird selects a number of twigs, which are deposited as a flooring, all carefully interwoven. Upon this base and in the centre of it the hall of courtship is erected of twigs still more delicate. These twigs are carefully chosen and inserted in rows, so that they fall over, meeting at the top and forming an arbor. These saloons are often two or three feet in length. Flowers, bright feathers, bits of stones, highly-colored shells, gaudy insects or anything that will attract the eye is used in decorating the apartments where the courtship is carried on. The male tosses the decorations or pecks at them in play, and in many other ways shows his delight and gratification. These edifices are considered marvels of constructive ability.—*Boston Globe.*

Built Over Ruins.

As the traveler walks on he perceives that his footsteps are not upon the original ground of Jerusalem, but upon a mass of super-imposed matter which has been strewn over the whole site. History enumerates seventeen captures of the holy city, eleven of which were attended by sieges more or less destructive. After many of these events the houses then standing were razed to the earth. These were in time succeeded by new houses, which in their turn were overthrown at the next siege, and so on, each capture adding to the a cumulation of rubbish. Thus the traveler learns that a compact layer of solid coating, from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, has been by degrees spread over the entire space. Even the valleys and ravines between the several hills on which the city was built have been so far filled up as to have partly lost their special character, as already mentioned. The Tyropheon brook is perhaps the most particular instance. The traveler will have heard of this brook, or read of it in Josephus, as a landmark in the interior of this city, but he will not find it. Nevertheless it was so deep that at its exit from the city at Moriah the bridge-span was more than one hundred feet above its bed. Its course has been traced by the discovery of the arch and by deep excavations here and there, which have exposed the bed now overlaid with ruins.—*Palestine Illustrated.*

Delmonico Debts.

The I. O. U.'s standing on Delmonico's books are known to amount to $500,000. It is a collection of years. The singular feature is that the Delmonicos never resort to law suits to recover from the delinquents. It is their boasts that no suits have ever been entered in their name. Still another phenomenon is that Charles Delmonico very frequently, if not generally, dines at the hostelries of his neighbors, or patronizes the chophouses of Captain Reilly's "Tenderloin" precinct.—*New York Sun.*

The Eiffel Tower, in Paris, is rising steadily, and is becoming one of the wonders of the world.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Wet rope is only one-third as tensile as when dry, and greased rope is even weaker.

Medical authority can be found for the theory that it is the early riser who catches miasma if there be any in the air.

Basic slag, the refuse of steel works, when freed from iron and reduced to powder, proves to be a valuable fertilizer.

Florida promises to become a large producer of opium. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce, and an acre of poppies will yield $1000 worth of opium.

It has been ascertained by careful experiments conducted by M. Roger that poisons lose one-fifth of their toxic power when taken into the system by fasting.

A Pacific coast physician advocates the passage of a law requiring that the bodies of persons dying from leprosy be cremated, on the ground that the remains often exhibit vigorous leprous bacilli a year after burial.

Dr. Worms, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, has ascertained that bees, ants and wasps show a marked dislike to the new saccharine. To the human palate there is no difference in the taste between it and sugar. It has been shown, however, that its use disturbs digestion.

A physician of Philadelphia analayzed a black japanned hat band worn by a patient suffering from a headache, and found it contained three grains of one of the lead salts. From this case he concludes that many headaches are often due to the absorption of the lead in the hat band.

Extended observations at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has been a large quantity of ground water present have invariably been the healthiest, while those in which there has been a smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest.

There has recently been discovered in the high Alps, near the summit of the great St. Bernard, five large granite altars and numerous other relics of the stone age, used in pagan epochs for sacrifices. Swiss scientists consider this discovery a proof that Mount St. Bernard was a place of sacrifice in pagan times, and that the canton of Valais must have been inhabited by human beings as far back as the stone age.

It has been estimated that the walls of a building in which 50,000 bricks are used require nearly 5000 gallons of water in the construction; this being stored in the pores and spaces of the bricks and mortar until dispelled in the form of vapor. It cannot be too well known that until this large quantity of water is so dispelled, the house is not habitable. The town of Basle, in Switzerland, has recently adopted a wise regulation which forbids the occupation of newly-built houses until four months after their completion.

A big spider was placed on a rock in the center of an aquarium in a recent experiment and a larva of a water beetle put near. The beetle promptly seized the spider and pulled it into the water, but after a sharp struggle the spider broke away and escaped. The beetle soon afterward renewed the attack, and fastened itself on the spider by its pincers. The spider also got a good hold, and the duel resulted in the death of both. It is said that if two of the larvæ are placed in the same aquarium they will fight until one or the other is dead, and the victor will decapitate the dead one.

The *Popular Science News* directs the attention of inventors to the demand for a good form of pencil sharpener. It is a great annoyance to constantly stop and fashion a fresh point, with the accompanying search for a penknife and the disposal of the dust and shavings. The pencil sharpeners in common use make a point so short and blunt that the sharpening process must be repeated every few minutes. What is needed is some device which can be sold at a low price and which will cut a long, sharp, tapering point, such as at present can only be formed by a penknife in the hands of an expert sharpener.

Holland's Great Tulip Craze.

Three of the thirty-seven gardeners employed by the Park Department were observed by a New York *Sun* reporter busily engaged in taking up the tulips from the great circular bed, in front of the Court House in City Hall Park. There were 4000 tulip bulbs at the south side of the Court House, and it is admitted by all who saw the gorgeous but short-lived blossoms that a richer display was never beheld. The bulbs are imported from Holland at a cost of from $2 to $2.50 per 100. Holland is still as much the home of the tulip as when in 1634 the mania of speculation in that flower broke out, and when, for a single rare bulb, called the Semper Augustus, $2000, a handsome carriage and a span of horses were given.

"The Flora Symbolica" states that the tulip indicates vanity or a declaration of love, but the mania which finally amounted to floral gambling in Holland suggests that the Dutch regarded the flower as emblematic of gain. Haarlem, after which New York's northern precinct was named, was most deeply affected by the craze. A man who had a rare specimen of tulip, the like of which he believed did not exist, heard that there was another specimen of the same variety in Haarlem. He journeyed there on foot, purchased the bulb at an immense outlay, and then crushed it under foot with the declaration: "Now my tulip is unique."

When the tulip craze was at it height, a sailor entered a store and saw what he took to be an onion, which he bore away as a relish to be eaten with his modest meal of red herring. With the not fastidious taste of a hungry seaman, he had eaten all but the last mouthful of the bulb when the merchant rushed up to him and ordered his arrest. The tulip had not been very palatable, but the sailor learned that he had dined like a prince in devouring it, for the bulb was a rare variety worth hundreds of dollars.

Fifty million dollars for tulips changed hands in Haarlem during three years, thousands of people were ruined, and yet the memory of that disastrous craze has not caused the Dutch to relax in the love for the flower which has become nominally the national emblem. More than a hundred years ago they had propagated 2139 kinds of the gaudy blossoms, and to this day fanciers in the dyke land are experimenting, as did the alchemists to make gold, to grow a black tulip.

Guatemala's Feathered Scavenger.

The scavenger of Guatemala is the sopilote, or large black buzzard. Every house has two or three of these birds continually watching for kitchen waste and other refuse of the house, and though they are assisted somewhat by many strange dogs the people are much indebted to them. Sanitary precautions are disregarded, and these birds have constituted themselves into a street-cleaning department, removing all the filth and carrion which would otherwise rot and fester in the hot sun to breed disease. Swarms of them hover on the outskirts of the towns, to prey upon dead mules, horses, and other animals, which are dragged there. A mule's bones will be picked clean in two days, but before the meal commences he must have a haut gout, for though the buzzard be a gourmand he is nevertheless a gourmet.—*New York Times.*

The "mountain jungles," where the tiger has his home, and from which he comes down to carry off people or domestic animals, have no trees other than low scattered bushes or rock.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Summer Treatment of Azaleas.

Azaleas have become quite plentiful of late years, and they are quite charming for the greenhouse or window. Most of them exposed for sale by the florists in the late winter months are imported from Germany. They are exceedingly nice if grown as little plants, and are a bouquet in themselves when in flower. The summer treatment of these plants, after they have done flowering, consists in encouraging a free growth, pinching out any of the shoots likely to grow out of size with the rest. A warm, moist greenhouse, with the plants near the glass, is just the thing for them. Those who have only the windows had better keep them there until the end of June. The best place for Azaleas out of doors is a spot where they can be shaded from the mid-day sun, and the pots may be sunk in the ground, taking care that worms do not get up among the fine roots. A sandy loam with one-fourth leaf mould is a good potting soil. The plants are raised from cuttings, which strike readily from the half-ripened young shoots, in the ordinary cutting bench.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Bugging as a Business.

A man who makes their ways a study—a paid insect detective, devoted to his duty—might, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, do great service in a neighborhood by keeping down apple and peach borers, curculios, currant-worms, rosebugs and slugs, and other such pests. Knowing when and how to meet them, he could, with a little aid from the families he makes engagements with, do very much to preserve the beauty and the produce of the plants surrounding our dwellings. In Europe there are professional mole-catchers, rat-catchers and vermin-destroyers, and they stand well in the community as doing special service, and having qualifications and knowledge not generally possessed. Professional insect-controllers would be even more worthy of support and regard, not only for their service in preventing the destruction of valuable crops and plants, but as a means of acquainting the youth of the country with some of the leading facts of practical entomology, and as being watchmen, prompt to detect the first appearance of any new insect enemy, and to suppress in time what, with delay, may prove very difficult or impossible to get rid of.

Making Flesh of Grass.

Every dairyman knows that green grass is the cheapest as well as the best food that can be used for producing milk. Most persons prefer butter and cheese that are made while cows feed entirely on sweet and tender grasses. They think that they have a more agreeable flavor. Grass is so much cheaper than any other food given to cows that dairying cannot be profitably carried on outside of a good grazing district. England, Holland and Denmark are the best dairy countries in the world, chiefly for the reason that the climate and soil are well adapted to the growth of grass. In parts of the world where the rain fall is limited to a few months in the year, the grass ceases to grow during the dry season, when the supply of milk immediately begins to falls off. The Northern States have great advantages over the Southern ones in the production of milk, for the simple reason that they produce more and better grasses. Cows will give milk if they are fed on dried forage plants and grain, but it is not likely that it will sell for enough to pay for the food consumed.

Every sheep-raiser knows that green grass is the cheepest food for producing wool. The best grazing districts are the most favored ones for the production of wool. There is much profit on that part of the fleece that grows while sheep are in the pasture, but very little if any in the part that grows while sheep are kept in pens and are fed on food that has been harvested. Hay and grain will make wool, but the chances are that it will not sell for enough to pay for the food that the sheep have consumed.

Grass is the cheapest as well as the best food for producing flesh on cattle, sheep, and horses. Most farmers are aware of this fact, but in practice they appear to forget it. They keep these animals in poor or closely-fed pastures during the summer, where they gain but very little. On the approach of cold weather they remove them to stables or yards and give them all they will eat. The fall and early part of the winter are the times when most farmers expect to put their stock in good condition for the market. They spend the entire season of warm weather in raising crops to feed the animals after the cold weather commences. They neglect them in summer, but seek to make amends for it by giving them most excellent attention during the winter. Cows, steers, and young cattle that fared poorly in the pasture now fare sumptuously in the stable. They receive hay from the mow and corn from the crib. Young horses have their mangers full of cured timothy cut and their boxes are supplied with thrashed oats.

The best time to make flesh is while the grass is growing. It is then sweet and tender, and animals will derive more benefit from it than they will after it has attained a larger growth and has been cut, cured and put in stock. Green grass is as valuable for making flesh and fat as for making milk and wool. The farmers who know the best pastures make beef, mutton and horse flesh at the smallest cost. They aim to add to the weight of their animals while the grass grows and the weather is comfortable. They do not keep their pastures overstocked. If a protracted drought occurs, they cut grass in meadows, oats or corn, and feed them to their stock. They aim to have their animals in prime condition at the end of the grazing season. If the season is favorable, they expect to have some steers that are grass-fattened. These will be the animals on which they will make the most money. Next to them in profit will be those that will require but a small amount of corn and hay. Both lots can be disposed of before the snow falls. When this is done there is a great saving in stable-room, labor and food.—*Chicago Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

In using eggs for hatching the largest and strongest chicks will come from eggs layed by the hens or fully matured pullets. Eggs that are small or double-yelked are not suitable for hatching.

On most farms the manure is too unequally distributed to give the best profit. Some parts are manured heavily annually. The garden is one such spot, and as it requires more labor than any other equal area, it is fairly entitled to a greater portion of manure.

Washing the trunks of trees with offensive substances to keep out borers appears to A. W. Cheever like going a long way round to get there, as it will be much less work to dig out what few there are in an orchard well cared for than to wash all the trees.

The pig that brings the farmer the most money is not the one that yields him the greatest profit. Fall pigs wintered over and fattened the next fall are almost invariably expensive animals. Where corn is fed to cattle whole, a few pigs may be kept to follow them without much outlay, but only a few.

Referring to a plea for artificial coloring of butter (made by one of the official agriculturists) a correspondent of the *New England Farmer* pertinently inquires if it wouldn't be equally admissable to use the same means to give the desired creamy tint to bluish milk, in deference to the preference of city consumers.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sighs are poor things to fly with.

Wit without wisdom is salt without meat.

We may give advice, but we can not give conduct.

The glib talker is apt to be the shallowest thinker.

True justice does not consider sex, it grants rights to all.

Equal chance to make the most of life is the right of all.

Don't be vain of your powers but be not afraid to assert them.

To put yourself in his place you must exchange identities with him.

To yield obedience to the majority does not necessitate changing honest opinion.

Don't be ashamed to confess a mistake; if you don't make it, you won't have to confess.

A wise youth is safer than a simple manhood—but still, experience is very helpful.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.

To be conscious of another's feelings, one must first be subjected to the same experience.

To thoroughly command yourself is more praiseworthy than to be at the head of an army.

He who does a base thing in zeal for a friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well without a thought of fame.

The college-bred man sometimes can't get even plain baker's a year or two after he has graduated.

The Bug that Cuts Up Metal.

Mr. William Beutenmuller, the entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York, at the last meeting of the New York Microscopical Society, stated that the American Museum had just received a specimen of the curious metal cutting Yucatan beetle, the Zopherus. Down in Central America, where the beetle has its home, it is known as the "maquecheche." Not long since, many newspaper paragraphs were current about a pretty beetle which the Southern ladies were in the habit of wearing on the corsage, where it crawled at will, held by a tiny gold chain. This beetle is the maquecheche. It is perfectly inoffensive, has no odor, and does not deface or stain the most delicate fibre. The adjusting of the golden harness is a nice operation, the metal being soldered on it. The harness consists of a girdle about the insect's waist—between the thorax and abdomen—to which above and below is joined a slender band passing over the posterior portion of the body, longitudinally, while a small chain is attached to this harness by a little staple, which chain terminates in a hook or pin to fasten in the bodice.

By many Mexicans the insect is regarded as an amulet or mascot and is usually highly prized by foreigners when obtainable. Parties who have owned insects of this kind have often attempted to maintain them on sugar and water, but the beetles always perished in a short time. But if fed on decayed wood, which is their natural food, they may be kept alive and thriving for more than a year.

The wing covers or shell of the beetle is exceedingly hard. Its color is a light chocolate shade, and when full grown it is about an inch and a half long. In New York it was stated that this beetle can cut through soft metal, and this fact is one of the most interesting about it. When placed in a glass jar covered by a thin pewter lid it has been known after a few hours of chipping and cutting to make a hole sufficiently large to allow it to pass through.

Two Men.

I. Grab All.

A miser this man is, a human pike.
All greed, keen, close, his secrets never babbling;
Had he a hundred hands, Briareus like,
They'd always be employed in grabbing, grabbing.

II. Give All.

A good man this man is, his heart expands
And glows with love for every creature living;
Had he, Briareus like, a hundred hands,
They'd always be employed in giving, giving.

—*Boston Courier.*

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has **proved itself to be all that it has been represented.**

2 **It is purely vegetable,** contains nothing harmful, and **DOES purify the blood and CURE disease** as it puts the Kidneys, **the only blood purifying organs,** in complete health.

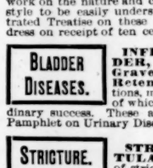
3 **It Cures Permanently.** We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were **cured years ago** and who are **well to-day.**

It is a Scientific Specific, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A., Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

4 H. H. Warner & Co., **do not cure everything from one bottle,** they having a specific for each important disease. **Fight shy** of any preparation which claims infallibility.

5 The testimonials printed by H. H. Warner & Co. are, so far as they know, **positively genuine.** For the past five years they have had a standing offer of $5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and **want to get well,** use

6 **WARNER'S SAFE CURE.**



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ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE. For stamp, Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS LAND 5,000,000 acres best agricultural and grazing land for sale. Address GODLEY & PORTER, Dallas, Tex.

Radical changes in the science of steam engineering have not been numerous in the last quarter of a century, but improvements in the details of construction and operation have been many and of high utility. How important this progress has been in its economical results is indicated by a statement recently made that railway trains in England are now driven at an average speed of fourteen per cent. higher than twenty years ago, with but little more than half the quantity of coal.

A Twenty Years' Experience.

770 Broadway, New York, March 17, 1886.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my expience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints. C. D. FREDERICKS.

If all the land was leveled into the sea the water would flow over the entire globe with an average depth of one mile.

A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

There is a clump of thirty orange trees near Lakeland, Fla., that yields annually over 100,000 oranges.

"As glares the tiger on his foes,
Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
And, ere he bounds upon the ring,
Selects the object of his spring."

So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

The log cabin in which General Grant was born is on exhibition in Cincinnati.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

William Bickford, of Pine Island, Minn., is ninety years old and has been a Mason sixty-four years.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Health and Strength

If you feel tired, weak, worn out or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood, or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HEGE'S Improved Circular SAW MILLS EQUAL TO ANY. THE BEST $300. EXCELLED BY NONE. Planers AND Matchers.

Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Profits large. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

Pure Blood Figs, English Mastiff, St. Bernard & Foxhound Pups for sale. Catalogues for 10 cents in stamps. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

AFTER EXERCISE.

When men and maidens seek the sport
They find around the tennis court,
Or when upon the diamond field
Their bats the champion players wield,
When walks, or rides, or bending oars,
Bring perspiration from the pores,
Then people all should bear in mind
The best and purest soap to find,
For after some such exercise
The system most in danger lies,
Absorbing then both swift and sure
The poisons found in soaps impure,
And those who keep for face and hands
Or general use as time demands,
The IVORY SOAP, need have no fear
From exercise throughout the year.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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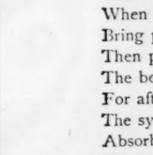

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have been actually used, and the use is increasing the better it is known. It is reliable and safe to protect Potatoes, Cabbage, Currants, Roses, Melons, Turnips, Plum, Pear and Apple Trees, and an endless category of other plants, against insect enemies. Sold by some MERCHANTS and DRUGGISTS in town. For pamphlet "Pleasure Insects in the Garden" write to FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS AND TRADERS generally.

We want a GOOD MAN in your locality to pick up

CALF SKINS

for us. Cash Furnished on satisfactory guaranty. Address C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vermont, U. S. A.

The *Shoe & Leather Reporter*, N. Y., and *Shoe & Leather Review*, Chicago, the leading trade papers of the U. S. in the Hide line, have sent their representatives to investigate Mr. Page's business, and after a thorough examination and comparison the *Reporter* gives him this endorsement.

"We believe that in extent of light weight raw material collected and carried, Mr. Page holds the rank of any competitor and that his present stock is the largest held by any house in this country."

And the *Review* says:

"After a most thorough investigation of Mr. Page's business as compared with others in same line, we have become fully satisfied that in his specialty, light-weight stock, he is unquestionably the largest dealer in this country, while in superiority of quality he is confessedly at the head."

QUERY: If Mr. Page's business is the largest in its line in the United States, is it not the best possible proof of his ability to pay highest prices? If he did not do so, would he naturally get more Skins than any of his competitors in the same line.

To clear out Bed Bugs, mix Roughon Rats with grease and smear about their haunts, and put a 15c. box of it in a pint of benzine and BED BUGS douche mixture into all crevices where grease cannot be applied. For Water Bugs, Beetles, Roaches, &c. For two or three nights sprinkle Roughon Rats dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. BEETLES First thing in the morning wash it all away down the drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever WATER BUGS insects are in the house they must drink during the night. For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a table spoonful of the powder, well shaken in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes.—Agt. size. See full directions with boxes. GROUND SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, Sparrows, Gophers, Chipmunks, cleared out by Rough on Rats. See directions.

ROUGH ON MALARIA Knocks Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chills, higher than a kite, $1.00 at Druggists, or prepaid by Ex. for $1.50. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

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